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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 8 BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA

THE "CHRONICLE" BANNED IN FRONTIER PROVINCE

TROOPS PARADE ON AZAD MAIDAN

Mass Meeting At Chaupatty On Sunday Evening

CONGRESS FLAG VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED

KOHAT COMMISSIONER'S BAN ON THE "CHRONICLE"

Several thousand people, including a large number of women, assembled on the Chaupatti sands on Sunday evening to hear the members of the Emergency Council.

BENCH AS PLATFORM FOR ORATORS.

A small wooden bench made out of a single plank provided the platform for the orators and at the two ends stood two volunteers holding tiny tricoloured national flags.

Sjt. Gulabdas Broker, the Fourth President of the Emergency Council presided on the occasion.

Besides the president Sjts. Haridas Bhatia and Venishanker Vasu, both members of the Emergency Council and Sjt. Jagmohandas Parikh an ex-'War'-Councillor addressed the meeting.

POLICE CONSPICUOUS BY ABSENCE.

The police were conspicuous by their absence at the meeting. Only a few C. I. D. officers in mufti were seen moving about the meeting place.

The meeting lasted for about an hour and terminated with the singing of "Bande Mataram" by women, the huge crowd joining them in chorus.

After the meeting was over the crowd left the place in a procession carrying national flags and raising the usual national slogans.

WILL MULJI JETHA MARKET OPEN TO-DAY?

The Mulji Jetha Market which was closed since the arrest of Mahatmaji will be opened to-day (Monday). The shop-keepers, it is understood, will be persuaded by women volunteers to suspend business till the Ordinance regime is put a stop to. Whether the shop-keepers yield to persuasion of the fair deputationists who are going to wait upon them in the morning is to be seen.

CROWDS RUSH INTO MAIDAN AFTER TROOPS AND POLICE DEPART AND HOIST NATIONAL FLAG ON TELEPHONE POLE.

A khadi-clad volunteer who was holding a national flag being pushed and dragged to the Esplanade police lock-up; a large crowd of demonstrtators shouting slogans; a regiment of Indian troops saluting the Union Jack, and, finally, a tiny tri-coloured national flag being hoisted to a telegraph pole to the tune of the popular song "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara."

These were the scenes that were witnessed on the Azad Maidan on Sunday morning. A flag salutation ceremony had been announced by the Emergency Council of the B. P. C. C., and at the exact hour the Punjabi Regiment had taken occupation of the maidan, to hold their parade. The military parade passed off smoothly, but the flag salutation ceremony ended in the arrest of three persons, one of them being the flag-bearer.

TROOPS OCCUPY MAIDAN.

A surprise awaited the large crowd which had poured into the maidan early morning to witness the flag salutation ceremony. The Punjabi Regiment had already taken possession of the Maidan and the military band was playing. The troops had occupied the portion of the maidan where Congress demonstrations usually take place. A big pole was being pitched for hoisting a Union Jack.

Simmultaneously a crowd was gathering in the maidan to witness another function. Mr. G. S. Wilson, the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Sharp, Deputy Commissioner, and a number of police officers and sergeants were waiting in the maidan to receive the "ring-leaders" of the ceremony that was to follow. A little before 8 a.m. a car shot through Cruickshank Road and stopped at the corner of Cruickshank Road and Wnudby Road. Several national volunteers alighted from the car, one of them carrying a big national flag.

VOLUNTEER CLINGS TO FLAG.

The flag-bearer entered the maidan and was greeted by hand-clapping and cheers. He marched to the place where the flag was to be hoisted, but the police officers arrested him. One of the officers attempted to snatch the national flag from his hands, but the volunteer resisted and refused to part with it. Eventually he was pushed and dragged to the

(Continued on page 5.)

BAN ON "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

Kohat District Commissioner's Letter

The following letter from the District Commissioner's Office, Kohat, was received by the "Chronicle" Office.:—

5 January, 1932.

From

The Deputy Commissioner,
KOHAT.

To,

The Editor,
The "Bombay Chronicle".

The entry of the newspaper edited by you into the N. W. F. Province is prohibited at present under the N. W. F. Province Emergency Powers Ordinance 1931. It is therefore requested in your interest that the paper should not be despatched to the Kohat District to avoid any loss to you and inconvenience to the Distriet Authorities.

STUDENTS EXPELLED

Alleged Participation In Congress Procession

BENARES, Jan. 10.

Fourteen students, who are alleged to have participated in a Congress procession and hartal, have been expelled from the local Central Hindu High School, which is under the control of the Benares Hindu University.

A hartal is being observed here to-day against the arrest of Dr. Ansari and also local Congressmen.

Mussalmans are also participating in it.—A. P.

DR. MOHAMMAD ALAM ARRESTED

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

Dr. Mohammad Alam, Dictator of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, was arrested this evening.—A. P.

Allahabad Magistrate's Warning

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

The District Magistrate of Allahabad has issued a warning, informing the public of Allahabad that the procession taken through the Civil Lines last evening was a deliberate and calculated defiance of order. The public must realise that orders are intended to be obeyed and disorderly processions shouting defiance at Government are liable to be dispersed immediately as soon as they are declared unlawful. All law abiding members of the public are once more warned to keep aloof from such processions. Spectators also merely hamper the police in the execution of their duty.—A.P.

ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS IN U. P.

ALLAHABAD, January 9.

Reports of arrests and convictions without any untoward incident of Congress workers under the United Provinces Ordinance continue to be received from various districts of the Province.—A.P.

FLAG SALUTATION PREVENTED

Sm. Vidyavati And 9 Others Arrested In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

The police successfully prevented the flag salutation ceremony from taking place this morning.

This demonstration has been a regular feature of Congress activities throughout the year and during the last Civil Disobedience campaign it used to attract a large number of people. In contrast to that, only a handful attended the ceremony this morning while some others watched the demonstration from a distance. A posse of police in a lorry was also present on the scene and as soon as the flag had been unfurled and Shrimati Vidyavati, the daughter of the late Swami Shraddhanand, commenced reciting prayers, she along with nine others, was arrested and taken to the judicial lock-up in the lorry.

The flag salutation ceremony was similarly prevented from taking place in city wards but here no arrests were made.

An Ahrar Jatha of twentyfive volunteers arrived here from Calcutta. It will be given a reception to-day at a public meeting at the Jama Masjid and will leave this evening "enroute" to Kashmere.—A. P.

Allahabad Procession Dispersed

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 10.

The police again stopped a procession this evening at the junction of Stanley and Canning roads which was proceeding towards the Civil lines.

The processionists squatted on the roadside in front of the Purshottamdas Park where a meeting was to be held. Among them were Mrs. Motilal Nehru and Mrs. Pandit. Processionists shouted the usual slogans. This continued for about two hours, police only keeping the crowd in order.

Ten arrests are reported to have been made and one or two persons are stated to have been slightly injured in crowds. Eventually the procession dispersed.—A. P.

GUJRAT CONGRESS HOUSE RAIDED

Police Take Prosession

AHMEDABAD'S THIRD DICTATOR ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, January 10.

Mrs. Vijyagauri Kanuga, the third Dictator of Gujerat was arrested early this morning. Mr. Gulam Rasul Kureshi succeeds her as Dictator.

The police took possession of the Congress House, Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee and Gujarat Vidyapith, removed the ricoloured flags and hoisted Union Jacks.—A.P.

GUJRAT VIDYAPITH PROFESSORS ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 10.

Two professors of the Gujarat Vidyapith were arrested this evening as they refused to vacate their quarters when the police demanded possession of them.—A. P.

DEFIANT MOB OF 12000 IN KASHMIR

Attempt To Set Fire To Zaildar's House

JAMMU, TAWI, January 10.

The Publicity Officer to His Highness' Government, Jammu and Kashmir, wires under date yesterday:—

News has been received from Mirpur that three persons arrested by the police for an attempt to set fire to a Zaildar's house at village Pothasher were rescued by a defiant mob of 12,000 armed with hatchets and lathis. Report about action is awaited.—A.P.

MORE ALLAHABAD ARRESTS.

Six Men And Two Women Injured

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 9.

It is reported that besides Mrs. Uma Nehru, three others were arrested this evening in the civil lines. Eight persons are reported to have been injured among whom it is said, are two women, one of them very slightly. The processionists paraded the Civil Lines without being stopped till they reached a few hundred yards from Persottam Das Park, where people had gathered for the meeting. Mr. Bomford, the District Magistrate, arrived with the Police and gave orders for their dispersal and as there were no signs of the crowd obeying the orders, the sowars and police dispersed them. The affair did not last more than ten minutes and none sustained very serious injuries.—A.P.

LATHI CHARGE AT SURAT.

Prabhat Feri Dispersed And National Tricolour Seized.

HOUSE-OWNERS WARNED AGAINST HELPING CONGRESS

SURAT, January 10.

A few persons were slightly injured when lathi police dispersed a Prabhat Feri at about 5 a.m. to-day. During the last three day's feri of about 15 to 20 persons was being taken out every morning. To-day when it started as usual it was stopped by the police and on its refusing to disperse a mild lathi charge was resorted to as a result of which a few were slightly injured.

The National Tri-colour and scout bugle were attached by the police from the feri party.

The city is observing a partial hartal as a protest against lathi charges yesterday evening and this morning.

Mr Gebilal Atmaram has been nominated the fourth Dictator of the Surat District following the arrest of the third Dictator last evening.

House owners have been warned by police not to allow writings or literature, relating to Congress programme to be pasted on the walls of their houses.—A.P.

RELEASE GANDHI

U. P. Chamber's Advice To Govt.

CAWNPORE, Jan. 10.

The United Provinces Chamber of Commrece has adopted the following resolution regarding the present political situation.

"The Committee of the United Provinces Chamber strongly feel that Viceroy's refusal to grant an interview to Mr. Gandhi was very ill-advised and by incarcerating Mr. Gandhi the Government have removed the most powerful restraining influence on public opinion at a most critical time.

RELEASE GANDHI.

The policy of repression resorted to by Government is likely to further aggravate the political situation which is very grave and fraught with disastrous consequences, particularly to commercial and industrial interests in the country.

The Committee urge Government to release Mr. Gandhi and explore all possible avenues to conciliate opinion and secure peaceful atmosphere for the continuance of the work of the Round Table Conference.—A. P.

Abbas Tyabjee's Grand Daughter Arrested

SURAT, Jan. 10.

A procession started to-day at 5 p.m. from Ruwala Tekra and marched along the main road towards the Gandhi Chowk. The police did not interfere with it till it reached the Bhagatalao Female Hospital where they arrested the 4th Dictator Messrs. Gebilal, Lokhandwala and half a dozen sevikas including Miss Hamida, granddaughter of Mr. Abbas Tyabji and Miss Rohini Desai, daughter of Mr. Kanivalal Desai, the first dictator of Surat District.

After making the arrests, the police dispersed the procession with a lathi charge. Crowds collected on the Bhagatalao Road and Gandhi Chowk but scattered when the police motor bus came in sight, gathering again and jeering at the police. After police had left the Gandhi chowk a meeting was held there.—A. P.

Sambamurti Beaten Till He Becomes Unconscious

YOU WANT SWARAJ FACE BULLETS SAYS POLICE SUBORDINATE

LATHI CHARGE AND GAGGING ORDERS AT COCANADA

The Cocanada correspondent of "Swarajya" writes under date January 6:—

While a public meeting was being held in Pyda Venkatachalapathi Town Hall on the 4th instant at 7 p.m., the Circle Inspector with Reserve Constables in two lorries appeared on the scene.

"BULLETS FOR SWARAJ."

He read the order declaring the meeting unlawful. Shortly after the D.S.P. came on the scene and finding Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi, one Police subordinate said "You want Swaraj, you will face bullets". With this, he gave two blows on either side of Mr. Sambamurthi's neck with his cane.

LATHI CHARGE.

A general lathi charge followed and Messrs. Sambamurthi, Parupudi Satyanarayana, Dayanand Raju, Parupudi Rammohan Rao and ten others were severely beaten, Messrs. Sambamurthi and P. Satyanarayana were rendered unconscious for half an hour. Mr. P. Rammohan Rao lost his consciousness late in the night and recovered shortly after.

FURNITURE DAMAGED.

The police entered the main hall of the Literary Association also and damaged the furniture. The entrance gate to the meeting ground on the south was smashed by the police. The members of the Literary Association ran pell-mell, as the police entered the hall.

TWELVE IN HOSPITAL.

Twelve volunteers have been admitted into the local Government Hospital late in the night, of whom 3 have been discharged. The remaining are still lying in the hospital at the time of writing. Sjts. Sambamurthi, Satyanarayana, Dayanandraju and Bhat were arrested for disobeying section 144 and all of them are lying in the hospital.

GAGGING ORDERS.

Notices under section 144 have been served on Srimathi G. Durgabai, Messrs. M. Rangiah Naidu Pyda Venkatachelapathy, Pyda Venkatanarayana, K. Seshagiri Rao, Dr. V. V. Krishnayya, Mrs. V. Kamaladevi and many others. I understand that more than 50 notices are yet to be served on various people in the town.

SECTION 144 IN TOWN.

Section 144 has been promulgated in the town and in all places within a radius of 7 miles from Cocanada, prohibiting meetings, demonstrations, etc., for a period of 2 months commencing from January 4th.

A Conference Of Divisional Commissioners.

LUCKNOW, Jany. 9.

Sir Malcolm Hailey has invited a Conference of the Divisional Commissioners for the 13th January to discuss the general situation and to give directions.—A.P.

LAND ALIENATION LEGISLATION.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 10.

It is understood that the United Provinces Government have directed the Commissioners of Meerut and Agra Divisions to assemble fully representative Committees with a view to discussing and reporting on the advisability of extending the provisions of the Bundelkhand Land Alienation Act or some modification of this Act on the lines of the Punjab Land Alienation Act, to their divisions.

It is further understood that if required, the necessary legislation can be promoted during the co'd weather session of the Legislative Council.—A. P.

FORGIVE WAR DEBTS.

Else Choose Repudiation Or Chaos.

"TRAVEL BRITISH, BUY BRITISH."

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, January 9.

"Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," as the world's healing message was suggested by Hon. Mr. Alexander Shaw, a Director of the P. & O. S.N. Co., in a trenchant speech at Liverpool aboard the P. & O. luxury liner "Straithaird" before speed trials, in the course of which he said that the economic and social structure of Europe was daily moving nearer to the precipice. The blunt truth was that if things continued in their present way, the choice would be quite simply between repudiation and chaos.

He pointed out that while America had remitted 18 per cent. of Britain's War Debts, Britain had forgiven her Allies 70 per cent. of War Debts; but he believed that Britain would be ready to cancel the whole of the debts as soon as a world agreement made the course possible. The sooner these facts were realised by the masses of Europe and American peoples the quicker would be the response. There was no excuse for spineless and futile pessimism.

"TRAVEL BRITISH, BUY BRITISH."

He uttered a plea to the public to "travel British" as well as buy British Referring to the question of passenger traffic between India and Britain, he pointed out that it would be easy to have a spectacular service, if the British liners were subsidised by Government; but British shipowners conducted their business on a purely economic basis, and put their backs to the wall and met the storm of subsidised competition from foreigners. "We ask for fair play from our own kith and kin" said Mr. Shaw. The "Strathaird" is sailing for Glasgow to-night She will make her maiden voyage to Australia in the middle of February.

SIRDAR SARDUL SINGH IN BOMBAY

Sirdar Sardul Singh, who had been to Madras to see a political prisoner there, returned to Bombai on Sunday morning. He learnt at Poona about his nomiuation as Congress President. He will be leaving for Lahore this (Monday) morning.

U. P. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 10.

Nawab Sir Muzammil Ullah Khan will be appointed temporary Home Member of the Governor's Executive Council. The Nawab of Chhatari is expected to reach New Delhi on the 12th to take up his new appointment. He hands over charge to his temporary successor on the 11th or 12th.

The Associated Press understands that it is the definite intention of the Governor not to fill the post of third Minister in the U. P. Government until an improvement in the financial condition of the Province renders this step feasible.—A. P

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A 4191

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A 4183

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6533

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4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

DATTATRAYA NARAYAN SAVKOOR, holder of our Policy No. 16649 having notified that the said Policy has either been LOST or MISPLACED and could not be traced and having requested us to issue a duplicate thereof, notice is hereby given that a duplicate policy will be issued by the Company should there be no objection recorded in our Head Office to our so doing within a month of the issue of this Notice.

For the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd.,
J. L. MEHTA.
Manager.
Bombay. 4192

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the sale of WASTES produced at the Khatau Makanji Mills and the same will be received at the mill by the undersigned upto 20th January, 1932, along with a deposit of Rs. 300/- with each tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept any or the highest tender.

H. L. DAWLATJADA
General Manager,
Haines Road, Byculla, Bombay.
Bombay, 7th Jan., 1932.
4178

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Papers, Stationery, etc., articles, Inks and Drawing and Surveying Materials, during the year 1932-33.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 22nd January, 1932, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.). Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes which must be endorsed "Tenders for the supply of Stationery, etc., articles."

Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1/- per copy at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner who will on application give any further information that may be required.

Tenders not accompanied by samples of approved quality will not be considered.

S. A. SHETE,
Dy. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, Dated 8th January, 1932.
4189

NOTICE

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
AND
IN THE MATTTR OF THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD
(In voluntary Liquidation)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913 that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at MAHENDRA MANSIONS, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 15th February, 1932, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up had been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed off and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidators and also of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company, and of the Liquidators thereof shall be disposed off.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1932.

P. B. GORADIA,
N. J. SHAH,
Liquidators.
4193

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF MRS. EMILY CARREL ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claim against the estate of the late EMILY CARREL, late of No. 11 Phayre Road, Poona European, deceased, who died a widow at No. 11 Phayre Road, Poona, aforesaid, on the 31st day of July, 1931, and Probate to whose Will was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 20th day of November, 1931, to the Most Revd. Henry Doering, S.J. Archbishop Bishop of Poona, one of the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within one month from this date to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executor, at their office in Central Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, after which date the Executor will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized.

And all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said deceased are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them and/or to deliver up the said securities or the property as the case may be to the said Executor at the office of the said Attorneys Messrs. Little and Co., at their address aforesaid.

Dated this 11th day of January, 1932.

LITTLE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executor.
4186

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1396 of 1930.

Messrs. DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM, a firm, carrying on business as Attorneys at 107, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

KARSONDAS TEJPAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khar in the Suburban District of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

To,

The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed the above suit against you for recovery of Rs. 4,857-2-0 with interest thereon and costs of the suit and that the same will be placed on one of the daily Boards for hearing and final disposal on the 27th day of January, 1932, when you are required to appear at 11-15 a.m. (S.T.) in the forenoon either in person or by an Advocate and that in default of your appearance as aforesaid the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 17th day of July, 1930.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.
4190

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bechar Ambaram also called Bechar Ambaram Joshi, also called Upadhya Becharbhai Ambaram also called Upadhya Bechar Ambaram late of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Prajaram Govindram Building, 84-86, Banian Street, a priest, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai UJLI alias Bai UJAM, widow of Bechar Ambaram, the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Prajaram Govindram Building, 84-86, Banian Street, without the Fort of Bombay, the executrix according to the tenor of the said Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this eighteenth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the Twenty Second Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court a. Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary &
Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 18th day of December, 1931
Messrs. JAGMOHANDAS GORDHANDAS and FOZDAR,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4187

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* Tokiwa Maru	6972	15 Jan.	31 Jan.
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@ 9 Feb.
xTango ,,	6893	30 Jan	13 ,,
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EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 6.)

tional representation. Here a lot of acrimonious debate took place and the mordant capacities of English Vice-Chancellors were fully evident. The new constitution and articles of association were approved. India was given three, instead of two as in their earlier drafts, representatives in the managing committee of 22 members at the suggestion of Indian delegates. Sir Michael Sadler supported the amendment. A luncheon was given to the Delegates by the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh. Some members visited University departments of chemistry, zoology, etc. Motor coach tours were also arranged for members for sight seeing in the neighbouring country on payment.

SIR RADHAKRISHNAN'S SPEECH

A civic reception was given by the Lord provost at 8-30 p.m. at the Scottish Zoological Park. Speeches of welcome were made. Sir Radakrishnan replied on behalf of the delegates in choice sentences urging the introduction of University spirit in settling all our problems. Refreshments were served. Scottish Highlanders gave a good bag-pipe show.

A breakfast was given by the Master of the Edinburgh merchant company and President of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce on July 8. At this function the businessmen expressed a keen desire for a close association of business and university so that wealth and prosperity might grow.

UNIVERSITIES IN RELATION TO BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

The first important part of the deliberative work was the address of the Marquis of Linlithgow. He was the president of Indian Agricultural Commission. The theme of his discourse was "The University graduate in commerce and industry" It was a well-phrased and well-thoughtout address. The points he made were that: (1) the University experience to an average student is a decesive advantage in intellectual equipment, outlook, poise and power of leadership. Technique is not difficult to acquire, and seniority advantage is lost later on as against the University trained; (2) complete specialisation to the exclusion of more general culture should be deferred in the education of youth. There was always a brisk market for men of good calibre, and (3) the University was not to have the conditions and teaching of the workshop, the mill or the office introduced within its precincts.

SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

ed by arbitration but rather by conciliation." For this type of arbitration aims at excluding the possibility of a treaty revision.—But the champions of "disarmament through security" see in it the continuance of the division of the nations into victors and vanquished with all it involves, e.g. unequal rights, unequal security unequal, armaments. Moreover, their maxim implies, that the "common action" is to be, not the outcome of "disarmament" to the lowest point by all nations, but the premise on which that disarmament is to be based. Again, the "common action" in such a case would not be mutual assistance to the menaced State but a sanction applied to the menacing Power, the latter being identical with one or other of the repudiators of the present status, i.e., one of the vanquished of 1918. Here the "common action" is merely a guarantee to uphold the treaties of 1919.

France wants to make "common action"—as just defined—the first question at the Disarmament Conference. It is clear that this would run the disarmament problem into a political "cul de sac" or something very much like it. The disputes involved would destroy all hopes of success, inasmuch as the French thesis would be repudiated by most other States—by Germany because she could not agree to inequality of rights and of security or to blocking the way to a possible treaty revision on peaceful lines; by the other States because they neither would nor could accept obligations calculated to hamper the natural evolution of the peoples. Obviously it is to the vital interest of those peoples themselves to keep their governments alive to the true import and significance of the whole disarmament question and to prevent it from sinking into the slough of politics.

MURDER CASES

Personnel Of Special Tribunal.

CALCUTTA, Jany. 9.

A Gazette Extraordinary issued to-night announces the personnel of the Special Tribunal to try the accused in the Peddie murder case and the Stevens murder case. In the first-mentioned case the accused is Bimla Das Gupta, and in the second case two Comilla girls are the accused.

The personnel of the tribunal is as follows:—

Mr. Justice H.G. Pearson, President; Mr. Justice S.C. Mullick and Mr. Justice S.K. Ghose members.

It is understood that both the cases will be tried at the Calcutta High Court.—A.P.

WEATHER REPORT.

POONA, January 9.

Yesterday's low pressure area has intensified into a depression which lies this morning over Sind and the adjoining parts of South-west Punjab. It has caused nearly general rain in Northwest Frontier Province and local rain in the Punjab with a few falls in Baluchistan and Sind. Information is not available from Kashmir, but it is presumed that fairly widespread rain has fallen there. The temperature is below the normal in Baluchistan.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Murree, Cherat and Parachinar half an inch; and Lahore, Sialkot, Khushab and Karachi a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in Northwest Frontier Province, increase in Kashmir and east and north Punjab and extend in Kumaon Hills. The temperature will fall in Northwest Frontier Province, West Punjab and Sind.

Winter precipitation in northwest India: The indications are that the winter rain and snowfall in Northwest India during January to March will be below the average.—A.P.

UNIVERSAL NEW DISPENSATION CHURCH.

An appeal has been issued by Rev. P. N. Mallick, inviting public help in the establishment of the Universal Church of the New Dispensation, at Puri, (Orissa) the aims and ideals of which are to find a meeting ground for all religions by holding lectures, readings, solitary communion and various religious practices, such as will conduce to a better understanding and consequen harmony between the various contending religions of today. In keeping with the ideal, the building of the church is intended to be designed by combining the Hindu, Muslim, Bhuddhistic and Christian styles of architecture. Attached to this building will be the "Naba Samanya Ashram" wherein accommodation will be provided for all who desire to take part in the religious functions of the Church or to devote their life to any kind of humanitarian work. All contributions should be directed to the Treasurer, L. Panaik Esq., Cuttack.

Municipal Council Adjourned.

BANGALORE, Jan. 9.

This afternoon's meeting of the City Municipal Council adjourned after the adoption of a resolution expressing grave concern at the recent arrests. Seven voted for, one against and the rest remained neutral. No other business was transacted and amendment for a ten minutes adjournment of the House was lost, none seconding it.

BAN ORDERS EXTENDED.

Orders originally issued under Section 39 of the Mysore Police Regulation, prohibiting picketing, flag processions, etc., by volunteer organisations have been extended for further periods in various parts of the State.—A.P.

Rugby.—Sir Frederick Leith-Ross of the British Treasury left for Paris to-day to resume the exchange of views with French experts on the subject of Reparations.—B.O.W.

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Trade And Finance.

BUSINESS HAMPERED OWING TO NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

Money Steady And Securities Weak.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS.

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BOMBAY, January 8.

MONEY.

Owing to numerous arrests of political leaders in Bombay and all over the country, many of the principal markets were closed this week and business was thus hampered.

After the turn of the year, call money was placed at as low as 5 per cent., but improved later being in demand at 6 per cent. The movement of crops both up-country as well as in the local market and the financing of gold arrivals kept funds employed. Government have again expanded currency to the extent of Rs. 589.50 lakhs against securities and by a further sum of Rs. 150 lakhs against Inland bills. The total of such expansion excluding that against Inland bills amounts to Rs. 43.85 crores since July last. Treasury maturities aggregate Rs. 237.50 lakhs and renewals Rs. 209.75 lakhs. The trade demand as per the latest statement shows a slight decline of Rs. 1.27 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One to two months 6 per cent., three months 5-3|4 per cent. and six months 5-1|2 per cent.

IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 25th December 1931 showed a decrease of Rs. 73.17 lakhs in the cash balance of the Bank and amounted to Rs. 8,04,87,000 as compared with Rs. 12.02 crores on the corresponding date last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities was 10.86, a decrease of 1.42 per cent. under last week. Loans and Cash credits were up by Rs. 4.67 lakhs and by Rs. 100.92 lakhs respectively, while Inland bills discounted were down by Rs. 41.17 lakhs. Government deposite had increased by Rs. 157.98 lakhs to Rs. 8.65 crores, while other deposite had decreased by Rs. 153 lakhs to Rs. 60.57 crores. Ways and Means advances showed an increase of Rs. 250 lakhs to Rs. 3-1|2 crores, and at the same time, the Imperial Bank borrowed from Government Rs. 2-1|2 crores under the Paper Currency Act. The Bank rate stood unchanged at 8 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 1st January 1932 shows an increase of Rs. 300.64 lakhs in the Cash balance now amounting to Rs. 11,05,51,000 as compared with Rs. 11.92 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 14.26, an increase of 3.40 per cent. over last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 156.60 lakhs, Rs. 171.55 lakhs and by Rs. 5.36 lakhs respectively. Government deposits are down by Rs. 33.73 lakhs to Rs. 8.32 crores, while other deposits are up by Rs. 330.68 lakhs to Rs. 63.87 crores. Government have repaid the amount of Rs. 3-1|2 crores borrowed against Ways and Means advances from the Bank. The Bank rate remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

Weak conditions prevailed in the gilt-edged market with sellers predominating. The volume of business was restricted and prices showed a decline under last week, on selling by Banks. 3-1|2 per cent. Paper dropped to Rs. 51|6 and 1945|55 loan to Rs. 88|10. 5 per cent. 1935 Loan is quoted at Rs. 89|14 and 1933 at Rs. 95|14. 1939-44 Loan lost over a rupee to Rs. 78|10. 6 per cent. 1932 and 1933-36 Bonds were almost unchanged at Rs. 99-2 and Rs. 53 respectively. 6-1|2 per cent. Treasury Bonds are quoted at par. 6-1|2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan showed no alteration at Rs. 100. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan receded further to Rs. 59 and 1934-37 Loan to Rs. 82-2. 4-1|2 per cent. 1955-60 Loan continued at last week's level of Rs. 67|12, while 1934 Bonds eased slightly to Rs. 90|12.

The Paper Currency Return of the 31st December 1931 shows an increase of Rs. 600.76 lakhs in notes in circulation now standing at Rs. 179.30 crores. Silver coins have decreased by Rs. 1 lakhs to Rs. 115.64 crores. 56.99 silver bullion has increased while Rs. 18.25 lakhs to Rs. 7 d by res. Gold bullion rems' .94 crochanged at Rs. 4.56 cr ms uncurities in India have res. Secreased by Rs. 539.5 further increased Rs. 49.25 crores. lakhs to of exchange have Internal bills by Rs. 1-1|2 crores lso increased crores, representi to Rs. 2-1|2 the Imperial Ban borrowing by The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 71.13 as against 74.40 a week ago.

EXCHANGE.

A subdued tone prevailed in the sterling exchange market during the week and the rate for ready T. T. declined to 1s. 6-3|32d. for sellers and 1s. 6-1|8d. for buyers. Government allotted 66 per cent. at 1s. 6-3|32d. and the tap rate is reported to be 1s. 6-1|8d. Export bills against gold were comparatively small and those against merchandise were still fewer. The following are the forward rates:—January 1s. 6-3|32d., February 1s. 6-1|16d., March 1s. 6-1|32d. and April 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation declined during the week from dollars 3.41-1|2 to dollars 3.35-1|2, but closed at dollars 3.39-1|2. French francs appreciated to 85-3|8, but finished at 86-3|8d. The Belga and the Italian lira closed at 24.47 and 66.62 respectively.

GOLD.

During the two working days this week the price of ready gold improved and closed steady at Rs. 29|12. The volume of business put through was small. Shipment of gold abroad by last week's mail boat was about Rs. 263.29 lakhs and it is generally believed that this week's shipment will be comparatively small. The daily offtake continues poor at 2 to 3 thousand tolas, with stocks almost unchanged at about 4 lakhs tolas. Up-country arrivals have also diminished on account of the closing of markets. In London the quotation for gold opening aat 120s. 7d., improved to 122s. 9d. and closed at 121s. 3d. The price of sovereigns showed no alteration, ready as well as delivery January 21st, being quoted at Rs. 18-12. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 29-12 and Rs. 29-8-6 for ready and Rs. 29-13-6 and Rs. 29-8-6 for 25th January settlement. There is no gold arriving by the incoming mail. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 422,668 in bar and coin. There is no shipment of gold from London this week.

The Transvaal gold output for the month of November last amounted to 900,510 fine ounces as compared with 945,113 fine ounces for October 1931 and 884,753 fine ounces for November 1930.

SILVER.

Quiet conditions prevailed in the silver market and during the two days that it was open, prices were inclined to sag. Ready was quoted at about Rs. 62|2 per 100 tolas. Stocks on hand are heavy at about 9600 bars and the local offtake including that for the settlement is only about 35 bars. In Shanghai the tael declined from 1s. 11-3|4d. to 1s. 11d. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 20-7|16d. and 19-13|16d. for both ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 62-2-0 and Rs. 62 for ready and 28th December settlement and Rs. 62|11 and Rs. 62|8 for 28th January settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring no silver. The total imports during the week amounted to 844 bars and Rs. 3,780 in coin. This week's shipment from London is nil.

SHARES.

The share market opened for business yesterday, but price changes were slight and the volume of business restricted.

Imperial Bank shares eased off to Rs. 858|12 while Contributories were quoted at Rs. 211|4. Bank of India shares declined to Rs. 72|8, while Central Bank shares kept almost unchanged at Rs. 13|14.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Jan. 9.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the week under review with limited purchase enquiries. Ready prices on the whole improved and December and January shipment prices also improved by about ¼ and 1½ annas respectively. The highest and the lowest rates during the week were Rs. 15/12/6 and Rs. 15/11/6 for Java Rady Sugar, Rs. 5/13/9 and Rs. 5/12/9 for December, Rs. 5/13/6 and Rs. 5/12/3 for January and Rs. 5/13/6 and Rs. 5/12 for Jan.-March shipments and Rs. 15/9/6 and Rs. 15/9/3 for Russian Ready Sugar. It is reported that the Prominent European House sold about 750 tons of British Refined sugarin double bags, December shipment at about Rs. 5/11/3 to local dealers. It is also reported that prominent British Indian Importer sold about 30 tons December Java White Sugar at about Rs. 5/12/6 per cwt. It is further reported that some local dealers sold about 200 tons Russian Beet Sugar at about Rs. 5/8/6 to outsiders. There are no further transactions, worth reported.

Java is reported that the market is dull and unchanged with slightly downward tendency.

Arrivals: S. S. Ariosto and S. S. Durenda with British Refined Sugar and S. S. Port Kurno with German Crystal Sugar arrived during the week with a cargo of about 15,000, 7,500 and 21,500 bags respectively. S. S. Begum, S. S. Sumatra with Java Sugar and S. S. Sebera with British Refined Sugar are expected to arrive before the 15th instant with about 12000, 30000, and 50,000 bags respectively. Offtake and Stock: Offtake during the week is eestimated at about 25,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1,50,000 bags.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day.

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/12/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6/2 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Sumatra Rs. 5/13/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
S. S. Begum Rs. 5/13/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment December Rs. 5/13/9 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January Rs. 5/13/6 F. B. H. per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 5/13/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Russian Ready Sugar:—Rs. 15/9/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
British Refined:—eady Rs. 15/10/- per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment, Nov.-Dec. Rs. 5/13/3 per cwt. F. B. H.
Tone:—Firm.

BOMBAY WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Small Arrivals.

Receipts for week	1932 Bales.	1931 Bales.
Bengals	8799	6274
Oomras	15908	89709
Dholleras	10425	6087
Broach	.....	3742
Southerns	852	841
Persians	.....	.....
Americans	4	5714
Egyptians	1050	12207
E. Africans	92	1043
Other Sorts	.....	.....
Total	37130	125617

Exports for Week.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	1724
Continent	1931
China	6676
Japan	21499
Coast Ports	315
Total	31244

AFLOAT IN HARBOUR

Europe	831
China, Japan and Coast Ports	4700
Total	5531

RECEIPTS FROM 1ST SEPT. TO 7TH JAN.

1931-32	1930-31
400269	942108

Exports from 1st Sept. to 7th Jan.

	1931-32	1930-31
United Kingdom	7371	22743
Continent	61503	162070
China	116291	125122
Japan	186436	432625
Coast Ports	18021	6930
U. S. A.	25	109
Total	389647	749599

Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. to 7th January, 1932 53,211 bales.

Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1931 to 7th January 1932 241,910 bales.

Same period last year 221811 bales.

Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 7th January 1932 389,871 bales.

Same time last year 666,440 bales.

IMPORTS OF AMERICAN

Purchases of American cotton from 1st Sept. 1931 to 31st Aug. 1932 72,228 bales.

American cotton arrived in India from 1st Sept. 1931 to 7th January 1932 36,822.

American cotton at Sea for India 35,406 bales.

MEMORANDUM.

LIABILITIES.

Public deposits Rs. 3373000 decrease.

Other deposits Rs. 33068000 increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments Rs. 142000 increase.

Loans Rs. 15660000 increase.

Cash Credits Rs. 17155000 increase.

Bills discounted and purchased Rs. 126000 increase.

Cash 30064000 increase.

Ways and means advances to the Government of India Rs. 35000000 decrease.

Percentage 14.26.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, Bombay, 1st January 1932.

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"RESTORE CONSTITUTIONALISM."

Mr. Ranga Iyer Suggests Way Out Of Ordinance Debacle.

(By Mail.)
LAHORE, Jan. 4.

In a statement to the Press on the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., Deputy Leader of the Nationalist Party, says:—

"I am deeply moved by the news. Even though I have parted company with the Congress for reasons which I need not go into here, I must say that Mahatma Gandhi by lowering the flag of Independence and signing the Gandhi-Irwin Pact and thus agreeing to accept somethng less than Dominion Status with safeguards and proceeding to the Round Table Conference as His Majesty's guest, had clearly endeavoured to revive the well-tried methods of constitutionalism to achieve an extension of the bounds of freedom. When he wrote to His Excellency the Viceroy asking for an interview he was clearly anxious to pursue the constitutional path. Unfortunately for the Mahatma his hands were forced by the precipitate action of the Congress Committees in the United Provinces and the Frontier. But the Mahatma in his letter to the Viceroy had made it quite clear that he was not committed either to their programme or to their policy, that he had an open mind in the matter, that he desired to enquire into the situation with official assistance and that if he found that the Congressmen in the U.P., and on the Frontier had made a mistake he would have no hesitation to acknowledge that mistake and set matters right. Having made his position so clear it will naturally be asked why an interview was denied to him by His Excellency the Viceroy—the same Viceroy, be it noted, who was all kindness and courtesy to to the Mahatma last year in Simla and who had made it possible for the sole delegate of the Congress to proceed to St. Jame's Palace when it seemed that the negotiations had broken down and Mahatma was about to appeal to civil disobedience.

VICEROY'S HAND FORCED.

"The Viceroy's hands have been forced by the British Cabinet and the Secretary of State for India, who are the captives of the Tories in Parliament. Even so Mahatma Gandhi's hands have been forced by the U.P. and the Frontier crisis, which fact accounted for the resolution of the Working Committee. The temper of the Government of India has been roused by the outrages in Calcutta over which the Mahatma has no control and for which no one can accuse him or has accused him of any responsibility. Perhaps the Government thought no useful purpose would be served by discussing the Bengal Ordinance with the Mahatma as it was meant for people who were not Mahatma's followers. I do not think that the recent arrests should embarrass the constitutionalists if they make up their mind to work for the restoration of the 'status quo' anti-Ordinance the moment the first shock to both parties is over and resistence and counter-resistence lose their heat and momentum. It will be remembered that the peace-parleys were set on foot year before last by a numerously signed representation submitted by the Opposition members of the Indian Legislature who suggested in that representation to Lord Irwin that Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the then Leader of the Opposition was willing to take up peace negotiations with the prisoner of Yerwada. Similarly the Opposition in the Central Legislature should take stock of the situation and strike when the metal ceases to glow and by so striking make the iron hot to revive the negotiations and restore constitutionalism and secure the presence of the Mahatma at the third Round Table Conference together with the Muslim Nationalists who were inadequately represented at the last Round Table Conference and settle the problem alike of Indian Miniorities and of Indian Constitution. Mahatma's sufferings will only precipitate that settlement. Therefore, men with a long vision who know the history of the Egyptian settlement which came on the heels of the late Zaghlul Pasha's internment will neither lose heart nor faith, nor balance. Mahatma's internment is a matter for national congratulation and not humiliation and is calculated to push forward the the hand of the clock.

MUSLIMS FORGE AHEAD

Significant Sign Of The Times

The "Mussalman" of Calcutta, writes in its issue of the 5th inst.:—

We are glad that Muslim young men have been gradually becoming conscious of their duties and responsibilities. That they have been holding conferences of their own here and there indicate growing consciousness on their part. Recently the Muslim young men of the district of Nowgong in Assam have held a conference of their own, which was presided over by Chaudhury Moazzam Hussain alias Lal Meah, of Faridpur. A short report of the presidential address, as published in the papers, goes to show that Lal Meah has given right lead to the young men whom he addressed.

Besides asking them to work for the freedom of their country Lal Meah suggested to them a programme of work for the enlightenment and education of the Muslim masses, who alone, as he said, can lift them up from the heart-rending condition of social, political and economic prostration. It should be remembered that the President addressed a gathering of young men and not of students merely. The young men can do much for the uplift of the community if they simply exert themselves. As we have said in these columns from time to time, the burden of service lies mainly upon our young men and we hope that they will not belie the expectation of their elders.

An "Associated Press" message from Delhi says that Nawab Ismail Khan and Maulana Shah Maswood Ahmed, President and Secretary, respectively, of the All-India Muslim Conference have resigned inasmuch as they are unable to approve of the policy of the Conference. It is stated that both the Nawab Sahib and the Maulana urged that the Conference should not be a drag on the Congress movement. As the Working Committee of the Conference could not accept their view-point they resigned and thus remained true to themselves. This shows that even some of those who belonged to the party which is believed to be of Moderates and reactionaries can no longer subscribe to the party's general policy and have found it necessary to dissociate with it. It is a sign of the times, which will we hope, be recognized in all quarters.

A resolution that has been passed by the Working Committee of the conference is also eloquent in some respect. The resolution shows that even this organization cannot retain its present policy. "Considering the possibility of a political crisis dawning upon the country, together with the general tendency of the Muslim public to take an active part in the political struggle, the Working Committee considers it absolutely necessary", says the resolution, "to decide as soon as possible for the Mussalmans of India the proper course of action for the grave contingency which has already arisen, and therefore directs that the next session of the All-India Muslim Conference be held as soon as possible....." We do not, of course, know what the Conference will decide but it is apparent that its present policy is considered out of date at least by a section of its members, who are still associated with that body.

It was announced that the public meeting that was to be held at Halliday Park on Monday the 4th instant, in connection with the death anniversary of Maulana Mohamed Ali was to be presided over by Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi, a gentleman who can hardly appreciate the greatness of the departed soul. We were therefore surprised when we came across the announcement. But it appears that the great bulk of the Mussalmans who attended the monster meeting could not brook the idea of Mr. Ghuznavi presiding over it and that when the president-designate was appraised of it, he chose not to come to the meeting at all. Mr. Nur Bakhsh, a well-known merchant of Calcutta, was voted to the chair and glowing tributes were paid to the memory of the deceased. We only hope that the Mussalmans will try to emulate him in his courage his spirit of sacrifice and his devotion to duty.

MORE SPECIAL MAGISTRATES.

Ordinance In Southern Districts.

A notification in the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary states:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932 (II of 1932), the Magistrates of the First Class named below will be invested with the powers of a Special Magistrate under the said Ordinance:—

Bijapur:—Mr. V. B. Mardhekar; Mr. M. S. Sashital; Mr. S. B. Hubli; Mr. T. N. Kadkol, and Mr. B. H. Shirhatti.

Kanara:—Mr. C. B. B. Clee; Mr. G. K. Gokhale; Mr. M. M. Hyamannavar; Mr. A. S. Mundkur, Mr. R. S. Mudkatte, and Mr. B. Y. Kurne.

Ratnagiri:—Mr. W. B. Gilligan; Mr. R. R. Sonalkar; Rao Saheb D. V. Chavan; Mr. G. A. Gupte; Mr. G. S. Prabhu; Mr. H. K. A. Khan, and Mr. S. V Deshpande.

Kolaba:—Mr. Hamid A. Ali; Mr. G. M. Isani; Mr. J. K. Savant, Mr. S. R. Kulkarni; Mr. K. R. Shitut; Mr. D. B. Varerkar; Lt.-Col. M. S. Irani, and Mr. K. V. Koundinya.

SUMMARY POWERS TO MAGISTRATES.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 41 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, 1932 (II of 1932), the Magistrates named below will exercise the powers of a Summary Court within their respective districts:—

Bijapur:—Mr. V. B. Mardhear; Mr. B. D. Mirchandani; Mr. B. R. Shirhatti; Mr. S. A. Tavanandi; Mr. H. B. Kamlapur; Mr. M. R. Torvi; Mr. K. S. Nanjangud; Mr. M. S. Sahital; Mr. S. B. Hubli; Mr. G. V. Vaidya; Mr. M. Allabaksh; Mr. B. S. Chetty, and Mr. T. N. Kadkol.

Kanara:—Mr. C. B. B. Clee; Mr. G. K. Gokhale; Mr. M. M. Hyamannavar; Mr. S. G. Naik; Mr. R. C. Puranik; Mr. V. A. Telang; Mr. A. S. Mundkur; Mr. R. S. Mudkatte; Mr. B. Y. Kurne; Mr. V. N. Sabhat; Mr. L. B. Surpurkar, and Mr. M. R. Nadkarni.

Ratanagiri:—Mr. W. B. Gilligan; Mr. R. R. Sonalkar; Rao Saheb D. V. Chavan; Mr. G. A. Gupte; Mr. G. S. Prabhu: Mr. G. M. Karnik; Mr. H. K. A. Khan; Mr. S. V. Deshpande, and Mr. B. S. Kulkarni.

Kolaba:—Mr. Hamid A. Ali; Mr. K. V. Koundinya; Mr. G. M. Isani; Mr. J. K. Savant; Mr. S. R. Kulkarni; Mr. K. R. Shitut; Mr. D. B. Varerkar; Lt.-Col. M. S. Irani; Mr. N. B. Deshmukh, and Mr. D. S. Ranadive.

BARODA COLLEGE.

Principal's Warning To Students

Mr. S. G. Burrow, Principal of the Baroda College has issued a long statement for the information of students with regard to the attitude they are to take during "unhappy political troubulous times". The note runs:—I am not wise enough to give advice applicable to all students on such a large question, but I would suggest that those who are uncertain should consult their parents or guardians before they make up their minds. If they decide to attend classes regularly, well and good. The College staff will do their duty.

If they decide after due reflection that they must absent themselves from college attendance on all such occasions, even to the extent of rendering themselves ineligible for appearance at the forthcoming examinations, or that they must withdraw from College altogether, I shall regret it but I cannot help it.

PONDER OVER THEM CAREFULLY.

The University regulations prescribe a minimum of attendance of 130 days for a session, with a normal minimum of 65 days per each term. I have no power to alter these regulations. I have to keep a register of attendance. All students admitted to this College have signed a promise to comply with all rules and regulations made for the good government of the College. Students who mean to attend a class should be seated quietly in the class-room before the lecturer is due to arrive. Students ought not to congregate on the verandahs or near any class room if they do not mean to attend. Students ought not to make a noise anywhere on the College premises. Outsiders, i.e., those who are not admitted students, are not allowed on the College premises except with the permission-express or implied-of the officer held responsible for the building and premises. No student ought to do anything to prevent other students from attending classes if they wish to.

These are the main points I wish all students to ponder over carefully and quietly. I have certain duties to discharge,

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WRITE FOR PARTICULARS TO-DAY

B. D. Petit Parsee General Hospital.

The Hon. Secretary of the above hospital has submitted the annual report and audited statement about the working of the Hospital. The report shows that altogether 1223 patients were treated out of whom 614 were adult males, 525 adult females and 84 children.

Out of 1223 patients treated during the year only 245 paid full fees; 238 paid reduced fees and 740 were absolutely free patients. This bears testimony to the pact that a large majority nearly 60.50 per cent of the total number of patients treated during the year under review were absolutely free patients. Only 132 deaths were received during the year.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

On referring to the income and expenditure account, it is found that there is a total nett deficit of Rs. 5,26,436-4-0 as from the beginning of the Hospital up to the end of the year under review. The actual working loss for the year was Rs. 41,861-6-0. The amount of donation fees and interest received in the year under review were Rs. 6,303, Rs. 38,882, and Rs. 41,147-3-3 as against Rs. 15,305, Rs. 41,811 and Rs. 552-4-4 respectively in the previous year.

MUELLER IN ENGLAND.

To Fight Larry Gains, "Coloured" Boxer.

(Special Cable).
LONDON, Jan. 8.

The boxing problem is now engaging the Home Office, he result of which will lead to the first appearance in the boxing history of a coloured fighter at the Royal Albert Hall. He is the British Empire heavy-weight champion, Larry Gains of Canada, who will be matched with the most popular German fighter, who has ever come to England, Hein Mueller who had beaten Meen, the British Heavy Weight Champion, on January 4. Muller was so much impressed by British critics and promoters that he has been prevailed upon to cancel a lucrative American contract in order to fight Gains who is a British subject despite his colour. If the authorities do not permit him to fight at the Albert Hall, he will meet Mueller at Olympia on January 28.

TAKE TO RURAL UPLIFT.

Sir M. Butler's New Slogan.

"ARID FIELD OF POLITICS"

NAGPUR, Jan. 9.

The eighth annual convocation of the Nagpur University was held to-day, Sir Montagu Butler, the Chancellor, presiding. Among the recipients of various degrees were four ladies.

Before delivering the convocation address, His Excellency unveiled the portrait of Sir Bepin Krishna Bose, Vice-Chancellor of the University and accepted on behalf of the University a portrait of the late J. N. Tata presented by Sir Dorabji Tata through Sir Shohrabji Mehta.

Sir Montagu remarked that it was a happy augury that Bose and Tata should have started the University portrait gallery, one a Hindu scholar and other a Parsi captain of industry.

PROGRESS OF UNIVERSITY.

At the outset, His Excellency referred to the contretempts which had occurred over the election of the Vice-Chancellor remarking that it was an unfortunate affair. Sir Montagu thanked Dr. McFadyen for the devoted service he rendered to the University during his two years' tenure. His Excellency referred to the developments which had taken place since he last addressed the University four years back. He particularly mentioned the formation of the tenth (Nagpur) Battalion University Training Corps and the foundation of the University Social Service Society. "The other day in the course of my tour, I came across a party of boyscouts who had been cleaning a village with their own hands. They showed thereby not only the advantage and possibility of cleanliness, but also what perhaps did them and the villagers more good, that there was dignity in manual labour. I thought then how much it was possible for the betterment of the villages, if the student body as a whole world only give a hand in the work of rural uplift, and what a tremendous change would come over men's minds in the course of a generation. I commend this movement whether in the town or the country to all young men present here to-day as likely to produce more good and provide a better outlet for their energies, than the somewhat arid field of political controversy.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS

London.—The President's Putter, the famous trophy of Oxford and Cambridge Golfing Society, the first round competition for which was decided on Friday at Rye, has attracted many well-known amateure internationals among 51 empires. Roger Wethered, the former amateur chapion and the Walker Cup captain, was surprisingly beaten by young Worplesdon player A. Peach by four and three. —Reuter's Special.

of Nations.—Reuter's Special.

Launceston (Tasmania).—The following are Friday's closing scores in the cricket match between South Africans and Tasmania which commenced here on Friday:—South Africans 277 (Dalton 100, James 67). Tasmania 13 for one.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Legislative Assembly by-election: Bombay European constituency, scrutiny of nomination papers.
Tariff Board, Old Custom House.
WEDNESDAY, January 13.
Results of Second M.B.B.S. Examination, University Hall, 2 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon selection of Gramophone records; 7 p.m. Miss Lakdawalla (light music) and Mr. Madhavlal (Sitar Solos); 9-20 p.m. Taraporevala's Book chat.

RAMWADI FREE EYE-HOSPITAL:—The following is a statement of the attendence of this Hospital for December 1931:—

"The total attendance was 5622 out of which 2822 were males, 2061 females and 743 children. 150 operations were performed. The daily average attendence was 216 during 26 working days of the month.

BAND AT SIR P. M. MEHTA GARDENS:—The Band of the 1st Bn., The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Regiment A.F.I. will play at Sir P. M. Gardens to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m.

WHEN DEPUTIES FIGHT IN CHAMBER

Free Use Of Fists & Feet

After adopting a motion giving priority to the Socialists in the debate on unemployment by a vote of 292 to 281, writes the Washington correspondent of the "Chicago Tribune", the Chamber of Deputies reversed itself in mail week when the Government made it an issue of confidence, rejecting the same motion by a vote of 316 to 257, giving Laval's Cabinet a majority of 59.

Fists and feet replaced words and speeches in the Chamber of Deputies and half a dozen Deputies showed they knew how to fight each other, even if somewhat in doubt as to how to battle unemployment, which they were discussing.

Three Deputies had to be treated for minor cuts and bruises and one scrappy Socialist nearly turned an ankle as he hopped nimbly over benches to get his blows in.

The trouble started when Dr. Joseph Basset called Frederic Brunet a friend of the banker Alfred Oustric, famed for the crash of his bank. Brunet retorted with, "Liar! Scandalmonger!"

Brunet stepped from the rostrum, rushed over to Basset's seat and shook his fist under his nose. Basset got up, set for action, but was knocked over backward by a blow in the chest. The Socialist A. Paulin, then attacked Basset in the rear with feet and fists.

Deputies and clerks rushed into the melee and separated Brunet and Basset, and the debate on unemployment went on, ending in a draw.

The session over, a group of Socialists trailed Basset to the lobby, and the Socialist Thivrier started the fight anew.

Brunet tried to separate the pugilists just as Basset's glasses crashed to the floor, but Paulin and others rushed in. Several sergeants-at-arms took a few on the chin, as fists flew left and right. Other Deputies finally ended the row, Basset retiring to the Secretary's room and Thivrier storming back to the Chamber.

DISPENSARY SEARCHED

Dr. Phadke Arrested At Kalyan

(From A Correspondent.)

KALYAN, January 10.

Dr. Phadke's residence was searched on Saturday morning and certain papers were seized.

The dispensary which belongs both to Dr. Phadke and Dr. (Mrs.) Phadke, who is also a medical practitioner was attached Dr. Phadke who was out of Kalyan returned in the evening on Saturday and was arrested on Sunday morning and taken to Thana jail.

CHARKA COMPETITION

Period Extended.

The Secretary, A. I. S. A., Ahmedabad writes:—

"The Council of the All-India Spinners' Association has resolved that the competition for the prize of one lac of rupees for an improved spinning machine or a combination of spinning machine and carder be extended for a further period of six months. The competitors should deliver their machines at their own cost at Ahmedabad on or before the 31st July 1932. New competitors may also participate in the competition."

MILITARY SOLUTION OF MANCHURIAN PROBLEM IS FAILURE.

By Lieut. Com. T. Ishimaru, Retired Translated For The Japan Times.

The Manchurian incident seems to have submerged the spirit of disarmament in this country. In view of the prevailing militaristic spirit here, any discussion of the disarmament problem may seem futile and out of tune. But unless Japan withdraws from the League of Nations or the Manchurian problem leads to another world war, it is evident that Japan must participate in the coming international disarmament conference at Geneva next February. There is no valid reason why we should fail to participate in that conference.

Both military expansionists and those favouring disarmament have the same fundamental purpose, namely, the attainment of permanent world peace. Whereas the former want to use armaments for national security, the latter attempt to maintain peace through international co-operation, international law and international public opinion. It is clear, then, that we cannot fight a combination of other nations over the Manchurian problem. I, too, believe that the League of Nations have made mistakes in dealing with the Manchurian issues. But I never can share the opinion that we alone should stand out of the League of Nations. We should rather try to lead the League by positive steps. I also favour the policy of using the coming conference of the League for consolidating Far Eastern peace and our national security.

In considering the problems of disarmament which are coming up before the next disarmament conference, it is well for us to consider the lesson which the Manchurian Incident taught us. The foremost lesson we should earn is the undeniable fact that a military solution of the Manchurian problem has utterly failed.

In regard to pacific means of solving such problems as the Manchurian issues, we may mention the Washington Treaties, the League Covenant, the Kellog Pact, etc. None of them, however, is perfect so that it is perhaps natural for our military group to resort to military tactics in solving these problems. One may say that the military group actually adopted its policy because our statesmen failed to adopt some positive policy that might have made up for the defects of these international treaties and pacts. However, the fact remains that the progress of events in Manchuria has conclusively shown that the military solution of the problem has failed.

Our military group regarded the League of Nations and the Anti-War Pact as something absolutely worthless and ineffective—perhaps as valueless as a scare-crow. Our military leaders had to discover that the League of Nations could not be ignored and the Anti-War Pact became efficacious when united with the League of Nations. In other words, our military group has come to be faced by the necessity of paying the respect due the League and the Anti-War Pact, and its future strategy should pay them proper attention.

THE SECOND CAUSE.

The second cause for the failure of the military solution of the Manchurian problem is to be found in the limitation which was placed on the exercise of the right of self-defence on our part. Realizing that self-defense is a legitimate excuse for the military occupation of important points in Manchuria, our military group set out to carry out such a policy. But the events that followed our military occupation of some important points have shown that we could not act as freely as we wished. Our military group came to face with the limitation imposed on its military acts in Manchuria. Moreover, foreign nations did not accept our claim that the occupation of Manchurian points was necessary because of the presence in Manchuria of Chinese forces many times as strong as ours. Foreign nations suspected us of harbouring some ulterior motives.

We must now realize our failure in demanding, when signing the Kelogg Pact, that Manchuria be regarded as beyond the pact, just as America did as regards her Monroe Doctrine and Great Britain in regard to some of her special territories. We have reaped the fruits of this failure in the present Manchurian case. We had to deal with the League which fact has had a far-reaching effect on the Empire's defense strategy.

NAPOLEONIC TACTICS.

Thirdly, we must face our disillusionment over the strategy of "fight quickly and finish quickly" it might be supposed the only chance of our winning in a military campaign against two or three nations is to deal a deadly blow upon the enemies in swift fashion and thereby enlist the support of neutral nations. For a nation like our which depends on other countries for the supply of the necessary provisions of daily existence, it is imperative to deal a decisive blow on our enemies in swift fashion, because a prolonged war would spell sure defeat for us, as neutral countries would join the more favourably situated.

However, if we want to carry out this strategy of "fight quickly and finish quickly" we would have to go out of defense measures and expand the area of fighting, which act would violate the provisions of the League Covenant and the Kellogg Pact. In other words, we would have to face the whole world as our opponents if we carry out this strategy.

The possible occupation of such islands as Gaum and the Philippines has been regarded from a purely military point of view by our military leaders, but our experience in Manchuria has demonstrated that the success pre-supposed is not well founded. Suppose American-Japanese relations became strained over the Manchurian issue and our army quickly seized the Philippine islands and Guam. The United States can appeal to the public opinion of the world by pointing to Japan as the violator of the Four-Power Treaty, the Anti-War Pact, etc. and thus can place our country in a position of isolation. Thus, our army and navy will receive a smashing blow and our country would have to make a drastic change in its defense strategy.

Fourthly, we must recognize the fact that security occupation is exposed to the danger of making the world's public opinion hostile towards this country. Japan has persistently refused to withdraw her troops from the occupied territories to the Treaty Zone on the grond that withdrawal would entail danger to Japanese lives and property from the Manchurian bandits and routed Chinese soldiers who have been lurking everywhere in the region. However, this excuse is not accepted by either the League of Nations or the United States. They suspect that Japan has occupied various points in Manchuria in order to bring about the solution of the Manchurian problems, if not to present new demands to China. Security occupation seems to be prejudicial to the traditional practices of the League of Nations.

MILITARIES DID NOT LISTEN

Thus our swift military action in Manchuria has placed this country in a difficult international position. This was foreseen by some of our leaders. But our military group never listened to such views because they thought that the League of Nations was an absolutely powerless body. But our military leaders have learned a lesson. But this is not the lesson they learned: they also learned a big lesson from Soviet Russia.

I believe our military group had anticipated that Soviet Russia would take sides with China, should the latter come into a clash with this country over Manchuria, for it could be foretold that China would seek Soviet friendship under such circumstances. For this reason the mere fact that the Socialist Republic took sides with China does not constitute a lesson for our military group. The lesson concerns the number of troops Soviet Russia can use in the Far East. In other words, our military group came to know the vast number of troops which Soviet Russia can use in the Far East against country in case of necessity.

It goes without saying that the number of soldiers Soviet Russia can rent to the Far East would largely depend upon her domestic conditions. She must leave enough number of men for the suppression of a possible counter-revolution. Now, it had been figured out by our military authorities that Soviet Russia could send an army of about 300,000 or 400,000 men to the Far East. But this number would be instantly affected the moment the League of Nations, and for that matter the United States and Great Britain, should show a hostile attitude towards our country. In other words, Soviet Russia could send much greater forces against us, when we are confronted by the hostilities of other nations and the League. Here, also, we must revise our defense strategy.

MILITARY OCCUPATION FAILURE.

From what I have stated above it must have become clear that the military occupation of the Manchurian problem has failed, so far as this nation is concerned. Armaments are never the proper means of solving international disputes. This is so simple a truth that it must have been clear to all, but our military group shut its eyes to this indisputable truth. Our military leaders must have, by this time, realized their great mistake. The age of force is now passing forever and all intelligent citizens of the world realize the dangers of basing peace and security on armaments.

Prior to the Great War, all nations attached the utmost importance to armaments which they thought indispensable for their respective national expansion. The War smashed this idea. The belligerents, both victors and vanquished, are impressed by the horrors of modern warfare and by the disastrous effects on them all. They thus came to realize the futility of placing confidence in the efficacy of armaments for preserving international peace, and with this realization dawned the new era of international co-operation and of mutual dependency. The conclusion of disarmament treaties has been possible because of such a change in the thought of nations.

It is highly doubtful whether or not the Manchurian Incident would have occurred, had there been some international instrument charged with the task of settling Manchurian problems by Pacific methods. The statesmen of China and Japan had failed to solve the problems through diplomatic means and the military conflict naturally ensued. Had we depended less on military force for the solution of the Manchurian problem, our country to-day would have occupied a much more advantageous position internationally. But, as a matter of fact our military group took the lead in the management of Manchurian affairs and dragged the Foreign Office and the Government into the Manchurian conflict, the result being that foreign countries came to regard this country as a jingo nation and every act of ours is now watched with suspicion and distrust. The obtrusion of military people should be guarded against.

But we must not sit idle. Now that we have made the mistake of depending too much on military force in dealing with the Manchurian problem, let us try to utilize the coming disarmament conference to our advantage. We must show in this conference our willingness to limit our armaments so that the misunderstandings of other nations about our militarism may be eliminated. We must lead other nations in effecting armament limitation.

PACIFIC SECURITY PACT

There ars some in our country who believe that there is no room for the limitation of armaments for this country. They give as the reason for this Article 8 of the Covenant: "The Members of the League recognize that the maintenance of peace requires the reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations." It is asserted that the existing national armaments of this country are the minimum requirement for our national defense, and in consequence cannot be reduced. Such a negative idea of armament limitation should be abandoned.

Our second purpose in the forthcoming international disarmament conference is to reduce the armies of both Soviet Russia and China so that we can also reduce ours in direct proportion and thereby lighten the people's burden.

But the reduction of national armaments is not sufficient for consolidating international peace. We must also have means of national security. We should, therefore, use the opportunity offered by the conference, to conclude a peace security on the Pacific.

I believe that the Manchurian incident has demonstrated how lawless the Chinese troops are. They have wrought harm to the interests of foreign nations. The nations would not object to the proposal for the curtailment of Chinese troops for the purpose of preserving peace in the Orient. The powers also agree that the existing national armaments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is also prejudicial to the peace of the world.

The army of the Japanese Empire has the duty of maintaining peace in the Far East, and we must have forces strong enough to defeat the combined forces of China and Soviet Russia. Our peace time strength is said to be about 230,000 men. In time of war can expand this army to defeat the combined forces of 2,000,000 which are required to China and Russia in Manchuria.

We must persist in keeping this strength, because our claim is logically founded. If China and Soviet Russia reduce their military strength, we can do likewise, but in all cases we must adhere to this principle of our defense requirements.

So believe that it is impossible to make Soviet Russia and China reduce their armies and point out the danger of fixing our defense requirements on their supposed strength. True there is much secrecy about their countries and we cannot trust them as we can trust other countries. But the League of Nations can establish a special committee whose duty it will be to supervise whether a country has carried out its treaty obligations, and the pressure of world public opinion can be brought to bear on any violator of such obligations.—"Japan Times."

OCCUPATION OF MANCHURIA

Japan-Soviet Entente ?

The London correspondent of the Chicago "Sunday Tribune" writes:

Existence of an understanding between Japan and the Soviets regarding the occupation of Manchuria is reaffirmed by the diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph". He declares the understanding is not merely tacit, but positive.

Explaining the alleged agreement, this correspondent says:

"Soviet Russia being unable to fight Japan over Southern Manchuria, is consequently bent on making the fullest capital out of what it regards as the definite occupation of that area by Japan.

"Inasmuch as this occupation will drive a wedgee between China proper and the Russian sphere of influence in northern Manchuria, Soviet Russia considers its hold over the Northern Railway will now be strengthened and not weakened by the Japanese occupation of the southern zone.

"In other words, Moscow intends that its tenancy of the Chinese area through which runs the Chinese Eastern Railway will become a veritable occupation such as Japan is about to establish in southern Manchuria. That is perhaps the chief reason why Russia has offered nothing but the most platonic protest against the present Japanese activities farther south."

LATHI CHARGE AT SAUGOR

Public Meeting Declared Unlawful

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, January 7.

News of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was received here with considerable commotion, on the evening of the 4th. On the 5th the city observed a complete "hartal". A public meeting was announced to be convened in the evening.

About half an hour before the sheduled time of the meeting the Deputy Commissioner, the District Superintendent, with other police officers were seen sitting in the Kotwali.

The meeting was presided by Mr. V. V. Subhedar. Mr. Subhedar opening the meeting addressed the audience asking them to maintain the attitude of strict non-violence. Mr. Subhedar had not spoken more than ten minutes when Mr. Uttam Chand, Senior Inspector, came a little forward and interrupted the president by declaring the meeting unlawful, and asked the people to disperse. No sooner the declaration of the meeting as "unlawful" was made than Mr. Tayler the D. S. P. with a contingent of reserve police with lathis marched down the Charka Ghat slope and reached to the place where the meeting was being held. The attack was made towards the dias dispersing all on the way. In the general confusion and panic several got lathi blows.

Prominent among those who got lathi blows were Messrs. Subhedar, Sapre, Bhave, Moulvi Chiraguddin Abdul Gaffar and many others.

Mr. Greenfield the Deputy Commissioner was all the time present closely watching the situation.

The total number of injured persons is still unknown. It is supposed quite a large number of people got hurt. So far no arrests have been made and the situation is normal.

MATUNGA WORKERS' LOCK-OUT.

In connection with the G. I. P. Railway Workers Lock-out at Matunga published in our issue of the 9th instant, it was mentioned in the course of the report that "the men who had struck work since Wednesday demanded six days work in the week instead of five days enforced by the management." But a "workman" says this is not correct. The workers did ask five days in a week instead of six but this was not agreed to. In a notice of the management put up at the workshop on 16-12-31 it is stated that the shop would be closed from 18-12-31 on Fridays and Saturdays. He concludes that if as mentioned the papers, five days were enforced by the management, they would unhesitatingly resume duty.

THE "CHRONICLE" BANNED IN FRONTIER PROVINCE

(Continued from page 1.)

Esplanade lock-up.

A large crowd followed the arrested volunteer to the lock-up making demonstrations. The Police Commissioner who was also going in the direction of the Esplanade Police Station close on the heels of the demonstrator himself arrested two persons from among the crowds, who were shouting slogans. Both of them were clad in khaddar. The Police Commissioner gave his "bag" of arrested men in charge of a sergeant who marched them to the station.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED ON TELEPHONE POLE.

In another half an hour the military had finished the parade. They left the maidan and immediately the crowds rushed into the maidan. A tiny national flag was raised by one of the demonstrators, and all marched to the place where the national flag was to be hoisted. The song "Zenda Uncha Rahe Hamara" ("Up, Up, our National Flag") was sung in chorus. There was no pole to hoist the flag but a young man climbed a telephone pole and fixed the national flag to the wires to the accompaniment of clapping.

CAMERAMAN AT WORK.

A Paramount Cameraman took a sound picture of the scenes that took place on the maidan.

BOMBAY SHARE MARKET

No Picketing But A Deputation Of Ladies

With reference to the report published in Sunday's issue of the "Chronicle" with regard to the closing down of the Bombay Share Market on furtheir enquiries revealed that there was no actual picketing of the market. It appears that a number of ladies, some of them wives to high class Hindu gentlemen who are themselves members of the Stock Exchange went to the Share Market in the form of a deputation on Saturday early in the afternoon to request the authorities of the market to keep it closed as a sign of their protest against wholesale arrests all over the country. The sight of high class Hindu ladies naturally created excitement and the passersby gathered round the Market to see what was happening.

HOW RUMOUR SPREAD.

From this incident a rumour was spread that the ladies were volunteers and they were picketing the market. There was no picketing done because there was no need for it. No sooner had the ladies entered the Market the President, Mr. Shroff, appeared on the scene and having heard the request of the ladies announced that the market would be closed on that day (Saturday). On hearing this the ladies at once withdrew and the brokers who had gathered there in large number dispersed.

GOVT. "APPRECIATION" OF SITUATION

Director Of Information's Bulletin

A statement issued by the Director of Information says:—In Bombay City four of those arrested have been discharged on their undertaking not to take part in the Congress movement in future. There have been a few more arrests under Ordinance 2.

On Friday evening several hundred persons from a meeting at the Esplanade Maidan marched in procession to the Congress House, shouting among other slogans "Bhagat Singh Zindabad." At Dawar lane they threw stones at a liquor shop slightly injuring two people. The procession was dispersed by the police.

NO EXCITEMENT IN THE DISTRICT.

Reports from the districts indicate that the situation is quiet and the action taken against the Congress has created no excitement.

Six persons were arrested in the Panch Mahals District. In Ahmedabad the attendance at the Gujerat College was practically normal. The mills were closed on Friday, but they were to open on Sunday instead.

In Surat there have been a few more arrests, and several persons and bodies whose property has been attached have repudiated their connection with the Congress. Very few people attended the meeting.

COPYING PRESS SEIZED.

In Poona a copying press used for printing illegal news sheets has been seized and the printer arrested and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and the hawker of the sheets to a fine of Rs. 100 or three months imprisonment. In East Khandesh two out of the four arrested persons have declared that they have no interest in the Congress and the district is perfectly quiet.

In those districts where the collection of land revenue has begun the response has so far been satisfactory.—A. P.

TWO PROTEST MEETINGS.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Jan. 8.

A big meeting attended by about 8,000 people and presided by Srimati Laxmibai Thuse was held yesterday evening on the Ray Market Ground to protest against the Ordinances. Sjt. Devgirikar also addressed the meeting.

Yesterday evening another huge meeting of students and citizens of Poona was held at Shivajee Mandir. Mrs. Yamunabai Ketkar presided.

The Maharashtra Seva Dal has been disbanded in view of the present critical political situation.

The Walwe Taluka Congress Committee was desolved.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY: JANUARY 11, 1932.

THEIR IMMINENT GOOD LUCK

Preparations for the inauguration of 'Reforms' in the N. W. Frontier Province are said to be going on in right earnest and the New Era is expected to dawn on the Province on April 1. According to an A. P. message from Peshawar, which in these days of rigorous censorship can only give the barest and officially passed details, 4129 persons have been arrested till 5th January in the Frontier Province. That fact alone must have cleared the ground in more senses than one—for the Reforms of the genuine British-Indian brand. For before many months are out will be inaugurated in the Province a People's Parliament with all its paraphernalia of votes, elections parties, ministers, interpellations adjournment motions, censure motions, Budgets etc. etc., except that during the transitional stage, which must necessarily be of an undefined period, dominant and decisive power would vest in the Governor or in the Reserved half of Dyarchy, not to mention the special control by the Central Government, on account of the strategic position of the Frontier. It is hardly necessary to add that the reservation is understood by the Government—to be in the best interest of the people of the Province themselves.

So we shall soon witness the establishment of "democracy", dyarchic in form, on the Frontier. The legislative franchise is to be given at one bound to 3.7 of the population of the Province. Adult franchise, which Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and the Congress demand and on the basis of which the Khan Saheb had constituted the Congress organisations in his Province, has been rejected by the Government who would give the vote only to the elite of the people, to less than four in a hundred. On this foundation is to be reared a Legislative Council of 40 members of whom 14 are to be nominated—because of the inexperience of the people—and two will represent the richer landowners, the "large-stake-holders," as they are sometimes styled, to give better ballast to the Council. In a variety of ways not unfamiliar to students of Dyarchy in other provinces, more than half the strength of the Frontier Council will be made safe on the bureaucratic side. That is probably to prevent incipient democracy from degenerating into mob-rule. "Every effort," says an enthusiastic correspondent of an Anglo-Indian Paper, "is now being made on the official side to have matters ready for the first provincial general election towards the end of March, and it is believed and hoped that non-official opinion will co-operate, in securing this early inauguration of the new scheme."

There is no doubt that officials are making desperate and unprecedented efforts to bring about some sort of peace in the Province, as indeed in the country as a whole, and to inflict upon it some sort of Constitution. But that Constitution, even if charitably interpreted, will prove far, far short of the demands of the Frontier people. In any case it is rather premature to hope that these efforts will enlist popular co-operation to any appreciable extent. Any number of durbars may be held and village folk may be entertained to tea by officials or officials entertained by them. But Ordinances, arrests, raids, and other primitive measures that have fallen to the lot of the Frontier Province these many months are hardly likely to produce any real or lasting peace. Government cannot have lasting peace in the Frontier till they make peace with the "Frontier Gandhi," just as they cannot have any kind of peace in India as a whole till they make peace with Mahatma Gandhi. If a spurious Constitution is imposed upon the Frontier, it would either be unworkable or worked in a spirit of suspicion of the Government. In any case the co-existence on the Frontier, as in the rest of the country, of efforts to impose a Constitution on the one hand and to indulge in an orgy of repression on the other, should be enough to condemn that Constitution in the minds of all thinking men. The people have now fully realised the grim significance of the so-called emergency powers of the Viceroy or the Governor.

SIR BHUPEN'S OPTIMISM

Sir Bhupendranath Mitra has made himself responsible for another of those optimistic outbursts which we, in India have learnt to understand and recognise as so much empty rhetoric. The new High Commissioner for India in London thus carries on the traditions of his "predecessor." Sir Atul Chatterjee, in one of his illuminating statements, offered the India House, mark the words, as "a symbol" of "India in London". The symbol signified to those who had been watching carefully the plans and progress of India House, no less than the dominance of London in India. Let there be no misunderstanding and no mistake. We are speaking of India House, of its architectural qualities. They emptied the symbol of its significance. The only answer that the friends of Sir Atul and the admirers of his chosen and "distinguished" architect could furnish to the comments, in these columns regarding the 'achievement' was the answer to the substance from the shadow. India House ceased to be a "symbol". It acquired "a flavour" of India. Naturally, one could not expect from a High Commissioner pre-occupied with advertising Indian "chutney", "timber" and "curry" to go outside the accustomed technique for an appropriate description of the architectural qualities of India House.

When Sir Bhupen left these shores for his new post, it was expected, he would have at least the foresight if not the courage to set aside the "curry" and "chutney" atmosphere and "flavour" in London. Sir Bhupen was, we thought and we said so, by his experience and closer contact with the actual art conditions in India more competent than Sir Atul to assist Indian art and artists. Sir Bhupen has, however, succumbed to the pet "flavour" of his "predecessor." We shall say nothing at this moment, about Sir Herbert Baker, the distinguished architect. Only, some of us, in Bombay, do remember the facts and the anecdotes of the itinerary of a certain miniature dome which the students of the School of Art were expected, by the distinguished architect to decorate in the stencilised miniature "Rajput" forms which the distinguished architect believed were the final word, or shall we say final forms, in "Indian" mural painting. Some of us, in Bombay, remember also how the stories about the disappointment of the distinguished architect went the rounds from Simla to Secunderabad. The School of Art in Bombay had no future and could have no opportunity, no chance. It had disappointed the great architect who wanted the students to follow implicitly the stencilised miniatures. The doors were, for them, barred and bolted. May we now ask the distinguished architect whether the decorations done under instructions from South Kensington, could possibly reconcile his longing for the stencilised forms of Indian "mural" paintings?' Probably, after his sojourn from India he was reconciled by the High Commissioner, Sir Atul, to the idea that he should demand more than just the right dose of the accustomed Indian "flavour" in Indian painting, the "flavour" he sought and secured for the architectures of the India House.

Sir Bhupen is reported to have said that it was "always the hope" of his "predecessor" that the India House "should be enriched internally with mural paintings". Further, "there could be", he observed, "no doubt that India House called for decoration at the hands of Indian artiststs." We are glad to know now that Sir Bhupen has no doubts, about the obvious. The recognition of the obvious, however belated, is welcome. But the obvious degenerates into insignificance when he mixes no more than hopes to the hopes of his predecessor and of the distinguished architect. For, Sir Bhupen says that "he entertains the hope that when the storm clouds have lifted and the finances of India are restored artists from all the provinces of India will come to us." It is absolutely essential for Sir Bhupen to remember that when Sir Atul Sir William Rothenstein, Sir Herbert Baker and other "representative" architects and artists hatched their plans before ever "the first sod" of India House was turned "the finances of India" were no obstruction. They were a positive stimulant. They were the set obstruction only for the Prize of Delhi Scheme which offered not the shadow but the substance, not the "flavour" only but the live realities of Indian art It is still more absolutely essential for him to remember that when that scheme was placed in his hands here, there were no "storm clouds". It is futile to discuss at the present moment the merits of the certificate he kindly grants to Sir William Rothenstein or to examine the logic of the conflicting theories he enunciates about the "idiom" of the Indian artists placed under his protective wings. It is more than sufficient to point out that when the chance does occur for the employment of "Indian artists from all the provinces of India". Sir Bhupen's memory will not play the sad trick it has played in regard to the "finance of India" and the "Prize of Delhi Scheme."

Notes of the Day.

Briand, The Indispensable.

M. Briand has resigned the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, owing to ill-health. Whether this is political ill-health or whether the veteran statesman is suffering from physical fatigue and desires like a Roman Senator to retire into the country to till his farm in peace cannot yet be ascertained. But it is evident that M. Laval can ill spare at this critical stage in the negotiations for settling the reparations problem a colleague who has been Prime Minister eleven times and has held the Foreign Ministership sixteen times. French foreign policy has been dominated by M. Briand for more than a decade now and during the days when Herr Stresemann strove earnestly to pull his own country out of the mire, M. Briand gave him considerable assistance. His has been, after all, not the policy which requires that Germany should be "bled."

Will He Return?

It is likely that M. Laval will persuade M. Briand to reconsider his decision. A reshuffle in the French Cabinet at present is not a particularly easy task and if the French Premier cannot secure a team which cannot pull on together, he will be compelled to propose a postponement of the Reparations and Disarmament Conferences. This will hardly add to French prestige as it would demonstrate to the whole world the inability of French politicians to put up a united front when faced with a crisis. They know that they cannot avoid coming to grips with the German problem.

Annual Shrinkage.

According to the annual report of the Grey Cloth Section of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce every year sees further shrinkage in British exports of grey cloth. Thus in 1929, it is stated, Britain shipped to Bengal 489 million yards, in 1930 218 million yards; and in 1931 the total for eleven months has fallen to 26 million yards. This rapid shrinkage shows to what extent the spirit of 'Swadeshi' has been imbibed by the people of Bengal and also the ability of indigenous manufacture to meet their demand. For all practical purposes British cloth trade in India is being fast extinguished in Bengal, and what is true of Bengal is equally true of the rest of India. The "firm rule" of 1932 has only intensified and widened the spirit of self-dependence in textiles. It may be easy to pass Ordinances against boycott and picketing and even to jail men and women volunteers thereunder. But do Government realise that such firm rule is operating as a more effective boycott propaganda than any picketing could have been? Gandhiji's belief in the efficacy of suffering is scientifically correct.

Scandalous.

An Ahmedabad message states: "Drink and be merry—that was the alluring slogan employed by Muslims of Ahmedabad who despite the injunction of their religion carried on counter-picketing at two country liquor shops in Ahmedabad." This is an insult to the local Muslims who are represented as encouraging drink in defiance of religious injunctions There is no doubt only a few misguided people would descend to such depths, but it is up to the Muslims of Ahmedabad to put a stop to such a scandal that would make any devout and self-respecting Muslim hang down his head for shame.

Factory Accidents.

An official Note on the working of the Indian Factories Act during 1930 shows that the recent steady increase in accidents "received no check during the year inspite of the decrease in the total factory population." But the authorities very complacently observe that "this steady rise was due to the improvement affected throughout India in reporting accidents particularly since the introduction of the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act." When accidents are decreasing the authorities attribute the decrease to better inspection and enforcement of the Factories Act; but when accidents increase an equally complimentary excuse is urged. For ourselves, we have always suggested that the most common causes of accidents are drink and ignorance among workmen. Government cannot challenge that view, yet they continue to starve education and fight prohibition propaganda by their policy.

A Thought For The Day.

"I think that the whole trend of world affairs is against the possibility in the near future of small nationalities being able to impose their rule and their will on hundreds of millions of their fellows."

—Mr. MAXTON.

EMPIRE UNIVERSITIES CONFERENCE.

EDINBURGH SESSION.

(By S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR).

III*

The delegates were taken to visit Reading and Oxford on July 4. At Reading we were shown round the University and its various departments, and were then entertained at lunch. The Vice-Chancellor welcomed us with a speech and explained the status and work of the University. We then left for Oxford, where we were received at the Rhodes Institute and given tea. Sir Michael Sadler was present there to explain to us many things about the life at Oxford. We went round and saw most of the colleges, the river front, and the churches, and in the evening we were entertained at dinner by various colleges in small groups. There we had a lot of talk with Masters and Fellows of the colleges on problems of university education. Thus ended our London programme.

AT EDINBURGH.

We left for and reached Edinburgh on July 6 in the reserved compartments of a train in which almost all the delegates and representatives were accommodated. We were a jolly company of persons from various parts of the Empire and made a number of acquaintances.

UNDERGRADUATE'S DAILY LIFE

At Edinburgh we were accommodated at Cowan House (George's Square) near the University. It is a student's hostel. We could see here the daily life of undergraduates and came in very close contact with them for the six days that we were there. Our meetings were held in the debating hall of the Union. The Rt. Hon. Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh made the opening speech of welcome on July 7 in which he gave an account of the relations between the city and the University and also of the past and present achievements and future hopes of the Edinburgh University. Some people call it the Athens of the West because of its great learning and learned philosophers.

A BUSINESS MEETING.

Sir Thomas Holland, well-known in India, who is the principal and Vice-Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh was the Chairman of the business to meeting. In his preliminary remarks he said that we were not gathered there to praise the perfections of the Anglo-Saxon race or empire, but to discuss university problems. This he said in order to make up for the earlier utterances in London. Then there was a general discussion on the annual report and new proposal of the Bureau Mr. Fakhruddin Ahmad of the Aligarh University pointed out that some problems of Indian University education should be discussed in the Congress. The Chairman in a bad taste remarked that Aligarh had not paid its subscriptions of previous years But so had not some others also The real reply would have been that only general or common matters were to be discussed and not those particular countries. In the new proposals subscription was proposed to be raised on the basis of numbers of students in a University in order to meet the increased expenses of an efficient Bureau. I made out a case for not raising subscriptions on that basis but on the basis of income and source of income. In India Government-financed Universities could easily pay but not those which were financed by voluntary subscription and donations from year to year. I repeated these arguments when the particular proposal came before the Congress. But my suggestion was not accepted.

PERSONAL OR INSTITUTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

There was a good deal of discussion as to whether a University should have personal or institu-

(Continued on page 2.)

* The previous articles appeared on December 22 and January 4.

SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT.

ANALYSIS OF TWO OPPOSING VIEWS.

(By Dr. Hans Bell, formerly Reichsminister, Member of Reichstag.)

In a few weeks' time the Disarmament Conference is to commence at Geneva. At present no one can predict whether it will end successfully, that is to say whether it will settle the problem of disarmament in such a way as to fulfil the world's hopes of international reconciliation and economic recovery. Everything will depend upon the extent to which public opinion realizes the importance of the whole question and is able to influence the policy of the governments. The clearer the general public grasps the real significance of the matter at issue, the greater the influence it will exert.

VITAL QUESTION FOR THE LEAGUE.

The recent plenary sitting of the League did much to clear the ground. Above all, Signor Grandi, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, greatly deserves our thanks for reminding us of the status accorded to disarmament in the late President Wilson's scheme for the organization of universal peace. In the nature of things all this revealed at the same time how closely the destiny of the League is bound up with the question of disarmament. The two are, indeed, so intimately interwoven, that the failure to effect disarmament would seriously jeopardize the position of the League.

FRENCH ATTITUDE.

"In order that the League Covenant may remain intact, the obligations it involves must be punctiliously fulfilled and the principles upon which rests the international organization of peace must be religiously respected. The peaceful settlement of international differences and the adjustment of the military power of States to be the lowest possible figure form the basis for guaranteeing security and peace"—These words of Grandi's compass the whole problem of disarmament and all its difficulties. They stand in striking contrast to the views on disarmament put forward by France; whereas France places security before disarmament, Italy, like America, Great Britain and Germany, sees in disarmament a guarantee for security. Through disarmament to security or through security to disarmament: that is the point at issue; that is what the Conference will have to decide, and its decision on this question will determine its success or failure.

PROGRESSIVE ALL-ROUND REDUCTION.

Through disarmament to security implies the admission that the existing conciliation and arbitral systems for the peaceful settlement of international disputes afford sufficient guarantee of peace. It also means an equal measure of security for all, the possibility of comparison between the armaments of the various States and the reduction of armaments to the lowest possible level by the application of like methods all round. No State should be allowed to use its military superiority to exercise unfair pressure or to threaten the existence of any other State. The common interstate action made obligatory by Art. 8 and 16 of the Covenant is the corollary of disarmament and of a state of peace secured in the foregoing manner; it serves to enforce international obligations and to assist any State whose security is threatened from without. The organization of peace on these lines would harmonize with the original conception entertained by President Wilson. Disarmament and the League would fulfil their allotted task of ensuring peace.

DANGEROUS DOCTRINE.

But just the reverse applies to the maxim of "through security to disarmament". This implies that the present treaty system for the peaceful settlement of international disputes is regarded as inefficient. It implies that no system of arbitration can be considered satisfactory unless it provides absolute guarantees for the maintenance of the political status created by the "peace treaties" of 1919. This means the rejection of conciliation, with its possibilities of deciding on a basis of equity, and the adoption of arbitration binding the court to existing treaties. And yet quite recently the former American Secretary of State, Mr. Frank B. Kellogg, wrote in the "Journal de Geneve" (August 30th):—"I am fully aware that many political questions cannot be settl-

(Continued on page 2.)

TRIFLES.

You will be grieved to learn that the Ordinance-manufacturers at New Delhi have not been doing their job thoroughly. Sir Samuel Hoare must look into this matter and "ginger up" his agents in India.

* * * * *

I am grateful to the "Evening News of India" for the discovery that "a free use of the Molestation Ordinance is rendered difficult." The journal has solved "the mystery about the absence of action against pickets" in Bombay. The wording of the Ordinance is at fault.

* * * * *

Shop picketing comes under clause (b) of the definition of "Molestation". It requires that the picket should not only loiter but that he or she should also dissuade or attempt to dissuade by words, gestures or otherwise.

* * * * *

And what does the picket do? According to the "Evening News of India," the picket "stands silently, uses no words nor gestures in his or her work of picketing." This is awful. This creates difficulty in the "free use" of the Ordinance.

* * * * *

The trouble, according to the research student opposite, Bori Bunder is due to a conjunction. "The conjunction used between the words 'loiter' and 'dissuade' is 'and,' and not 'or'."

* * * * *

So you see a Committee on Conjunctions, presided over by Sir James Crerar with Sir L. Graham and Mr. Emerson as members, is at once indicated.

* * * * *

But why not issue a Supplementary Ordinance immediately, directing that local Governments are authorised to abolish all distinctions between 'and and 'or'?

* * * * *

"Lest I be misunderstood, I wish to make it clear that Rishi Rabindranath is not an Indian political leader nor is he a political revolutionist."

—Dr. Tarakanath Das on Bengal's "Gurudeb".

There was no misunderstanding regarding this point anytime and anywhere.

BOARD OF JOURNALISTS FORMED

Request To World Press

At the meeting of the Executive Council of the Indian Journalist Association held at the Albert Hall, Committee Room, Calcutta on January 7, a new body known as the Board of Journalists was formed. The personnel of the Board consists of Moulvi Mujibar Rahaman, Sjt. J. C. Gupta (Advance) Sj. Satiyaranjan Baksi (Liberty), Sjt. Satyandranath Mazumdar (Anand Bazar Patrika) Sjt. Satyendra Kumar Sen (Basumati) Sjt. Bidhu Husan Sen-Gupta (Free Press), Sjt. Mrinalkanti Bose (Secretary), and Sjt. K. M. Banerjee (Joint Secretary) with powers to co-opt.

The Association passed many important resolutions. The chief one was protesting the action of the Government for reviving the Press Ordinance and trying to penalise the nationalist Press with a view to suppress the civil disobedience movement. Another resolution runs:—"This meeting invites the attention of the Press of the world to the drastic provisions of the Press Ordinance and appeals to them to accord moral support to the Indian press by educating world opinion on the situation in India created by the Press and other Ordinances. This meeting trust that the Press of the world will exert its influence to secure for the Indian Press the same freedom which the Press enjoys in other parts of the civilised world.

FRENCH AIRMEN OVER RANGOON.

RANGOON, Jan. 10.

An aeroplane flew over Rangoon at a high altitude in the direction of Bangkok at about 1/30 p. m. to-day.

It is believed to be the plane in which the French airmen Cudos and Robeida are flying to Bangkok.—A. P.

Bruening's Bombshell.

NO MORE POLITICAL PAYMENTS BY GERMANY.

"Young Plan Conditions Have Changed Thoroughly."

WILL LAUSANNE CONFERENCE BE RENDERED USELESS?

FRANCE AMAZED: U. S. UNPERTURBED.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Berlin.—Dr. Bruening has issued a statement that continuation of political payments by Germany is impossible.

Dr. Bruening, in his statement, said that continuation of political payments by Germany had been rendered impossible by the situation in Germany, to-day, and clearly any attempt to maintain such payments must lead to disaster not only for Germany but for the whole world. He announced that Germany had agreed to 25th January for the opening of the Lausanne Reparations Conference and emphasised that Government had no choice with regard to the attitude it could adopt. It had no alernative, but to present, at the Conference, the situation as it was and ask the other Governments concerned to take the situation into account and not to try to find solutions by compromise for which the real possibility no longer existed.

DISASTROUS CONSQUENCES OF WAR

Dr. Bruening was convinced that to-day, nobody could shut his eyes to the consequences which the necessity demanded, and it was imperative to find courage not to allow the economic problems made subject to political considerations. The Basel Conference report had showed disastrous consequences of war for Germany; and it had recognised that the extreme measures that Germany had taken to combat her crisis were without parallel in modern history. It had also proved that one-sided measures by Germany alone would be insufficient, and Germany's position which, to a large extent, was the cause of increasing the financial paralysis of the world categorically demanded joint and immediate action by all the Government. Dr. Bruening also emphasised that the report had proved Germany's incapacity to pay, and the close connection between Germany's reparation payments with the present situation and how thoroughly conditions had changed on which the Young Plan was built.

FRENCH CIRCLES ALARMED

Paris.—Dr. Bruening's declaration has caused a sensation in political circles here. Deputies and the lobbies are unanimously agreed that the development is of the gravest nature. It is generally opined that Germany's decision to default in its obligations under the Young Plan will render the Lausanne Conference useless and that the creditor Powers ought immediately to confer with regard to their common attitude.

All saw the hand of Herr Hitler in the Chanceller's dramatic move. It is recalled that the Young Plan provides for reference to the Hague Court in the event of Germany's default.—Reuter's Special.

WALL STREET UNPERTURBED

New York.—Wall Street is not perturbed by Dr. Bruening's declaration which a leading banker opined was primarily intended for bargaining purposes. It is expected that some sort of payments will eventually be agreed to. Opinion is expressed that even if the Allies repudiated war debts, to the United States it might not be a great hardship for America which might make many times that amount in the trade boom which will probably be hastened by the settlement.—Reuter's Special.

END OF YOUNG PLAN AND TREATY OF VERSAILLES?

M. Flandin, the Finance Minister, has made a statement that the remarks of Dr. Bruening, if accurately reported, mean that the German Government wishes to end the Young Plan and the Treaty of Versailles. No Frenchman can accept unilateral renouncement of the Conventions freely signed which will imply destruction of our sacred tights regarding Reparations. Nobody contests the gravity of the world crisis or the necessity for adjustments in a system of inter-Governmental payments, in order to traverse the period of depression. The French Government is at present working on it, and is studying, in the most conciliatory spirit, formulas for an agreement between the creditors and the debtors in order to alleviate the crisis; but it would render the crisis insurmountable if it is complicated by fresh attacks in respect of the contracts, the only result of which will be to instil capital with further distrust.—Reuter.

DR BRUENING'S LATEST ON REPARATIONS

British Cabinet To Discuss

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Dr. Bruening's statement will be considered urgently and most carefully by the British Government. Official comment is not forthcoming but it is understood that the contents of Dr. Bruening's statement were known in authoritative quarters in London when it was suggested that the Reparations Conference should open on the 25th January.

In view of the continental suggestions that the Conference is now unnecessary, it is pointed out that the Conference will obviously be useful as providing an early opportunity to discuss Germany's attitude and its effect on the question of payments of debts to America. The Cabinet meets on Monday when doubtless there will be a preliminary discussion of Dr. Bruening's demarche.—Reuter.

Abyssinian Merchants Protest Against Gandhiji's Arrest

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Addis Ababa.—Indian Exchange brokers and cloth merchants have declared a hartal in protest agoinst Gandhiji's arrest and have also telegraphed to the Governor of Bombay.—Reuter.

ARRESTS GALORE AT POONA.

Protest Meetings And Procession.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Jan. 9.

In view of the present critical political situation, the Dond Taluka Congress Committee and Mulshi Petha Congress Committee have been dissolved.

Sjt. Bhavya Sastri of Wai was arrested under the New Ordinance.

FOR ISSUING BULLETINS.

Sjts. K. V. Kulkarni and Krishnajee Sadashiv Deshpande of Poona Naw Jawan Bharat Sabha were tried before Mr. Vaidya, the City Magistrate, for issuing bulletins. Sjt. Kulkarni was sentenced to six months' hard labour and Sjt. Deshpande was fined Rs. 100 or in default three months' hard labour, under the Press Act. Both were sent to Yerayda Central Jail.

PICKETING ARRESTS.

Sjt. N. V. Parekh from the Cantonment began picketing the foreign cloth shops in the Cantonment yesterday morning. He was arrested by the Police at about 12-30 noon and was taken to police station. Immediately Sjt. Laxman G. Dalal took up the work of picketing. He had a National flag in his hand. At the same time another volunteer, Sjt. Mahawir Motilal was arrested for picketing a cloth shop in the Centre Street. Sjt. Maganbhai Patel was also arrested when he was sitting in a shop in the Centre Street. He was taken to Yerayda.

BIG PROCESSION.

A big procession started from the Shivajee Mandir yesterday evening and after passing through the principal streets reached Shanwarwada. Next came a batch of women. At the Shanwarwada a meeting presided by Yamunabai Ketkar was held. Mrs. Thuse, Messrs. Paranjype, Haribhau Shah and others addressed the meeting.

The Calcutta Iron Merchants' Association has elected Office-Bearers for the year 1932:—

Sjt. Santosh Kumar Mullik, (in place of Sjt. Anandji Haridas retired) as President, and Sjt. Abhoy Charan De and Pravash Chandra Kumar, as Vice-Presidents.

CORPORATION ADJOURNMENT MOTION

Its Mover Explains

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Whilst the report of the proceedings of the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation of 7th instant as regards my motion of adjournment of the House is substantially correct, viz., that I did not give any reasons in support thereof—if I had given then I may have been prevented under the Rules from proceeding and the motion ruled out of order—it assigns reasons "supposed" and "apparent" to the same. This is not correct.

My "real" reason in moving adjournment was to test the mentality of the House during the Ordinance Age, and its decision has not come to me as a surprise.

I have nothing but admiration for the set of individuals who compose the House, and my surprise is that there was not a larger number of absentees, either, physically or by engagement in the tea-room, than I expected at the time of voting. I had expected—and in this I was not wrong—that the supernationalists would be busy studying the implications of the ban imposed on the Municipal Congress Party. But of some of them turned up after the fair.

What pleased me most, and in fact heightened my admiration, was that a good number of my colleagues who had lost the use of their hands during previous notices of adjournment, found themselves and their hands galvanised into action by the Ordinance battery. To them my congratulations. Let them keep smiling, it is good for their health and makes a better show.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS RAWJEE TAIRSEE.

Jasik January 9.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Respective managers of Larry Gains, the British Empire Heavyweight Champion and Carnera have signed con-tract with Jeff Dickson for Gains Carnera fight, which will be a ten rounds' contest at White City stadium on Monday in Derbyy week.—Reuter.

"GREATEST ENGINEERING FEAT OF ITS KIND"

Lloyd On Sukkur Barrage

DESERT TURNED INTO VAST GRANARY

LONDON, January 10.

"Sukkur Barrage was the greatest engineering feat of its kind in the world", declared Lord Lloyd when interviewed by Reuter.

At a time when Indian difficulties were pre-occupying attention, such a fine example of British and Indian co-operation was all the more satisfactory since the mighty scheme was conceived by British engineers and carried to successful conclusion by energy and endurance of British and Indians working together.

Only those familiar with the wayward complexities of the Indus or who had experienced successive hot weathers of this area could appreciate the hardships of the engineers in charge of the work during the last eight years.

MAGNITUDE OF THE SCHEME.

Emphasising how India in general, and Sind in particular, would benefit from the Barrage, Lord Lloyd said that few people in England could have any idea of the vast scope of this irrigation work providing for the cultivation in a area most of which formerly was desert and which was hundreds of thousands of acres greater than the whole of Egypt's fertile land and equal to five of largest English counties.

LLOYD'S WISH.

Dwelling on the mighty proportions of the Barrage and its accompanying engineering works he pointed out that two of the canals were wider than the Suez and another was more than double the width of Manchester Ship Canal.

Recalling his inauguration of the scheme in 1923 when he tried to visualise the fine appearance which the giant work would ultimately present and the transformation of what was once a largely waterless territory, Lord Lloyd hoped some day to visit the scene again and see the fruition of the work, for, however old he would then be, imagination would be stirred to its depths by the sight of the country which he had known as arid or at best precarious tract, changed into a vast granary.—Reuter.

"Let Lancashire Live."

"APPROACH INDIA UPON A NEW BASIS."

The "Morning Post" under the caption "Let Lancashire Live," has the following suggestions to offer:—

We have all our own troubles; but those who know Lancashire must feel the special bitterness of her lot—once the busiest and most prosperous piece of England, now sinking into idleness and penury, a great part of her looms and came of the interview has not looms and

thrifty and kindly people "clemming" on half-pay or the bare subsistence wage of unemployment. It is not a local question this: Lancashire in her prosperity helped to keep the rest of England with the surplus of her wealth, and her adversity is one main cause of our bad trade in the South. Can anything be done by British statesmanship to help the great industry on which so many British lives depend? The other day a deputation of Lancashire cotton employers waited upon the Secretary of State for India: but what, if anything, came of the interview has not been reported. This much, however, is certain—that India is the crux of the Lancashire problem. Manchester goods have been squeezed out of India by fiscal tariffs and boycott, both directed to the same end, the one by Congress, the other by a Government ostensibly British.

If we consider only the Indian import duties on British piece goods, we find that they rose from 3-1|2 per cent. in 1917 to 20 per cent. and 3-1|2 annas per lb. in 1931, and in the case of grey goods to 25 per cent. and 3-3|4 annas per lb. Such is British policy; it is ruining Lancashire, and it does not seem to be doing us much good in India. The Congress Party is financed by the Indian millowners and it boasts that it will leave nothing British in that country. Moreover Indian cottons are displacing Manchester goods in other parts of the British Empire. Thus, for example, in the eight months ended August 31st, 1931, the imports from British India into Ceylon and East Africa ran to 37,000,000 yards which, if we allow one-third for the rest of the year means a total of nearly 50,000,000 yards lost to India by Lancashire in these Crown Colonies in one year. In Burma, which as we now see, is not India but a separate country, the position is worse, for Indian cottons enter the Burmese market free of duty whereas British cotton goods pay a duty of 25 per cent. One result is that, whereas Burma took 38 per cent. of her cloth from the United Kingdom in 1929, she now takes less than 17 per cent., and whereas she took less than 15 per cent. from India in 1929, she now takes more than 20 per cent. If we take a wider outlook, we find that our Crown Colonies are free to the competing industries of all the world, whereas Manchester goods are shut out of the possessions of other countries. The United States of America more or less close to us the Philippines and Cuba; France, Madagascar, Alegeria, and French Indo-China; Italy, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland; Japan, Korea and Formosa. These Colonial possessions have together a population of nearly 70,000,000 people and they are all trade preserves of the Empires to which they belong. We have spoken of Indian competition; if we take the case of Japan, we find that she exported to India in the twelve months from the end of June 1930, to the end of June 1931 106,000,000 yards more than Great Britain, and in the same period to the British Colonies of Ceylon, Sudan, Kenya and Uganda, and Malaya, Japan exported 89,610,000 yards, against 30,770,000 yards from this country.

These figures speak for themselves: British policy has failed. If Great Britain were to reconstruct the fiscal policy of her Crown Colonies, she would at once find herself in the possession of an advantage both in trade and in bargaining power. As Indian policy has been so unfriendly, we might raise a heavy duty against Indian cottons, and we might also conclude a preferential arrangement with Burma, where the Hindu has made himself unpopular. We should, thereby be able to approach India upon a new basis, and should be able to give Congress a taste of what independence really means to their oversea trade. We go further and say that the British Government have still the power to redress the wrong done to Lancashire by a resumption of fiscal power in India. If the duties were scaled down and an excise reimposed, the Indian Revenues would benefit, and the great majority of the population, especially the cultivators, would be grateful for cheaper and better cloth.

STOP PRESS

GERMAN PRESS AND BRUENING

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Berlin.—The whole press fully approves of Dr. Bruenings statement and assures him of the support of the entire German people. It declares that excitement aroused in some foreign countries is unwarranted as the Chancellor has merely reaffirmed previous utterances.

"Germania," the organ of the Chancellor's party, commenting on Flandins reply to Bruening, points out that Flandin is under misapprehension as there is no question of Germany refusing to fulfil her obligations but is unable to fulfil them owing to economic facts.

The Nationalist organ 'Deutsche' Tages" Zeitung" regrets that the Chancellor only spoke of impossibility of further political payments instead of saying bluntly that Germany will never make such payments.

The Socialist Paper "Vorwerts" and the Democratic paper "Tageblatt" contend that declaration is no reason for France's breaking up the Lausanne Conference.—Reuter.

SPECIAL CABLE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Cairo.—Remarkable discoveries have been made by the Archaeological expedition which has been excavating the mounds of Goha in the windswept Nubian desert south of the great temple of Abusimbal, 40 miles north of Wady Halfa. The mounds have been proved to be a great tumuli erected in the late Roman period by the Ethiopians over subterranean tombs, in one of which were skeletons of horses, camels and dogs slaughtered to accompany their dead owner on his voyage to other world and also bones of slaves strangled at the time of death of their master, some with ropes still knotted round their necks.

There were gorgeous trappings mingled with skeletons of animals, horses saddles mounted with solid silver, delicately embossed Greek and Egyptian designs, massive silver bits and bridles and heap of silver pendants suspended from heavy silver chains which were apparently hung from horses neck and body. Other finds include wooden silver-mounted draught-board with ivory and ebony "men".—Reuter.

CITY NOTES

WHO IS SHIPPING GOLD?

(By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC).

The only two days on which the gold market was open this week were days of slack business and listlessness. How is it then that nearly two crores rupees worth of gold is believed to be shipped by this week's mail steamer? I am making allowance for some shipments which might have been contracted for during the last week and held over owing to the holidays, but there have been shipments this week also and in amounts that are not negligible. Would it be surprising to know that about Rs. 75 lakhs would be new gold export of this week?

THE 'BAZAR' RUMOUR.

The 'bazaar' rumour has it that a firm is interested in sending these shipments out in spite of the fact that there are few sellers even at the present high price of gold and that the price is near parity and has been somewhat higher than parity for export from Bombay. The bazaar thinks that it is a non-Indian firm with import interests. But the action of a particular firm alone cannot justify the exports of gold which have been more than a crore each week, sometimes two crores. It is true that a shipment of gold might be found to be cheaper than a purchase of sterling in the open market. But there are certain factors which rule out this explanation.

NO IMPORT NEEDS.

Perhaps those houses which specialise in sugar and piece-goods are interested in the export. Now it is well-known that neither of these commodities have been in demand in India. The consumption of imported sugar has fallen heavily and is hardly Rs. 50 lakhs per month for all India and the new duties would make the imports go down further. During eight months to November we have imported only Rs. 360 lakhs against Rs. 1,095 lakhs in 1929. In the matter of piece-goods, the European trade is the only part such importers can handle as Japanese business would never come to them. It is quite clear that this was not the reason, for our imports of textile have fallen from an average of Rs. 5 crores per month in 1929 to only Rs. 1-1|2 crores this year and the European share of this has been small indeed.

WHO FINANCES THE EXPORT?

Rumours have been prevalent in the market that whenever there has been lack of buyers, a particular group has come out to buy and thus seen to it that gold left the country and the bazaar thinks that someone else is behind such action which could not be undertaken in the ordinary course of commercial transactions. Government, of course, stand to benefit by these shipments. It helps their remittance programme.

THE IMPERIAL BANK BALANCES.

There has been a fall in the Government deposits for the week ending 1st January, of Rs. 34 lakhs though they have borrowed Rs. 590 lakhs from the Paper Currency Reserve. Part of this was used to pay for sterling purchases and Rs. 3.50 lakhs for repayment of Ways and Means Advances. There has been a further Rs. 1.50 lakhs borrowed by the Bank against trade bills, making genuine expansion of currency worth Rs. 2,50 lakhs out of the total of Rs. 43,85 lakhs since July last. During the week the trade demand has improved by Rs. 3,33 lakhs, which is a healthy sign showing that the crops are moving after all. This may bring out some export bills. But the money market is tight in spite of this influx of money and call money is quoted at 6 per cent.

INDIA AND SILVER PRICES.

The mail papers are full of displays of news "Britain's Best Brains Busy" with the search for the way out of the gold tangle. Among the remedies discussed are a standard of commodity values, an Empire currency and silver remonetisation. The first remedy requires more co-operation and trust than even the second which is considered doubtful, though it is pointed out that the sterling pound was worth 20 shillings in all those countries which had abjured the gold standard. An Empire currency though backed up by Mr. McKenna would not find much favour.

But the silver idea is hopeless. India and China and South America are believed to be potential buyers of goods when silver improves. If the rupee is to be worth its face value, silver will have to be sixty pence sterling or about 95 cents gold. And he would be surely mad who hoped for such prices for silver now. Nor will the improvement of silver affect the purchasing power of India which is depressed by internal troubles. The average Indian has saved little and spends out of current income. His income is very low and he cannot buy from others. If someone can suggest a way by which the peasant's annual income will cutstrip his debt, interest, taxes and other obligations, he will be the real saviour of this gold-ridden world.

THE SECURITIES MARKET.

Gilt-edged securities have been declining in spite of transactions being confined to cash only. 3-1|2 per cents went down from Rs. 51-13 to Rs. 51-8, 5 per cent 1939-44 from Rs. 80-4 to Rs. 79-6, 5 per cent 1945-55 from Rs. 90-0 to Rs. 88-10 and the Port Trust 4 per cents have fallen from Rs. 57 to Rs. 56. The political situation seems to have been responsible for this fall, but some steadiness is seen at the lower level.

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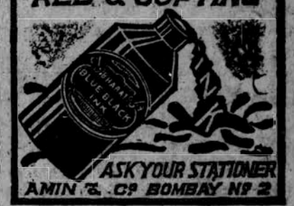
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"THE CLOUD OVER COTTON"

LANCASHIRE WORKER'S PLIGHT.

Mr. Ernest Thornton, Assistant Secretary of the Rochdale Weavers' Union writes in the "New Leader" London:—

Once again the seasonal wishes of hopeful prosperity and goodfellowship have an ironical accent to cotton workers. Once again eternal hopes of better times are forced to feelings of bitter resentment not unmixed with hopeless despair. Once again a New Year promises Lancashire industrial conflict.

Guerrila warfare (which will inevitably arise with the breakdown of Cotton's long tradition of collective bargaining), with all its attendant evils and with the ultimate stopage of the industry, will be the outcome of the employers' decisions and actions.

EMPLOYER'S THREATS FROM TWO SIDES.

On the one hand, the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations (the employers' organisation that embraces, broadly, the spinning section of the industry) have served notices to end the 1919 hours and wages agreement. (The agreement provided for a reduction in working hours from 55 1/2 to 48 per week and an advance in wages of 30 per cent on the lists to compensate the operatives for the shorter hours). On the other hand, the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association (the employers' association covering, chiefly, the weaving section), having failed to negotiate with the Weavers' Amalgamation an agreed piece price list for the "More-looms-per-weaver-system," are allowing, and encouraging, individual firms to operate this system.

Although the weaving employers are taking no immediate steps to lengthen the working week, it is well-known that their minds are running in this direction; but for the moment they are more concerned with forcing on to the weaving operatives the "More-looms" system.

It will be recalled that early this year the Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Association plunged the country into a four weeks' dispute in an unsuccessful attempt to force this system, in general form, on the weavers'. During the last few months the employers have pursued an insidious policy of introducing at individual firms "More-looms" working. Unhappily, these attempts have been successful in some cases, despite the opposition of the Weavers' Amalgamation and its affected constituent District Associations.

MUST HAVE GUARANTEED WAGE.

Years of unemployment and under-employment and poverty have had an undoubted effect, in many cases, on the morale of the weavers of Lancashire. A delegate meeting of the Weavers' Amalgamation General Council decided to give power to its Central Committee to make arrangements with the Employers on "More-Looms" systems, provided satisfactory wages and conditions are assured, and subject to the ratification of the General Council. Whilst this step widens the scope of the Central Committee, in so far as it has hitherto been restricted to negotiate arrangements only where automatic attachments were afixed to the looms, and where other specified conditions obtained, nevertheless the attitude of the Council is still to fight the system unceasingly and to the last ditch if no guaranteed wage is assured the weaver on new conditions of employment.

The weaving community have never known a guaranteed or minimum wage. For generations weavers' earnings have been entirely dependent upon output. Particularly, during the last ten years of depression their earnings, due to under-employment and inferior yarns, have been pitiable—a skilled job for less than a road-sweeper's wage! Suffering wage deductions (or fines) and unparalleled "humbug" for alleged faulty cloth often due to inferior yarns, and feeling an insecurity of employment that is always present in a depressed industry with 40 per cent. of its workers unemployed, they portray the most tragic human picture of our industrial life to-day.

What their position would be with increased machinery, unaltered conditions, and no wage safeguard is too frightful to contemplate.

NO COMPROMISE ON LONGER HOURS.

On the question of a longer working week all the Trade Unions in the industry have unanimously and emphatically answered—No! The proposals of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' Associations were for the operatives' amalgamations to negotiate for a working week longer than 48 hours, but less than 55-1/2 hours, with a corresponding reduction in wage rates so that the 48 hours wage would be paid for the longer week.

Is this the employers' final folly? Even further acts of lunacy may be expected from such muddled thinking born of panic desperation. Cotton lords are certainly living up to recent reputations. The Trade Unions refuse even to negotiate on the principle of violating the 48-hour week. Lancashire workers are not going back to those bad old days of the 6 a.m. start; of women carrying out their babies at 5.30 a.m.; of long working days and tired nights for child and adult worker.

Apart from the effect of such a change upon domestic life, it is illuminating to examine the employers' proposal in the light of the industry's economic position. The employers claim that it is necessary to reduce production costs to regain lost export trade. To the reduction of costs, they argue, the workers should contribute by producing more for the same wage. Yet they can give no assurance that increased work would follow except at individual firms. The result would be the same aggregate output for less wages.

WAGE REDUCTIONS NO SOLUTION.

A small reduction of wages would have little effect on selling price. Due to the antiquated sectionalised structure of the industry, the employers have no assurance that cost reduction will be passed on to the consumer. With successive wage reductions the industry's plight has become worse. Wage reductions here, in the past, have been followed by reductions, or setbacks to a rising level, of wages in competing countries. Tariff walls have been built to keep out Lancashire's cheap goods. Cheapening our goods has meant corresponding tariff increases. Depression is afflicting the cotton industries of the world.

Lancashire's industry is suffering from a multitude of external effects: political, economic nationalism abroad, national and international monetary problems, and tariff war. The cumulative effect of these upon export trade has been disastrous. Against these factors a small reduction in labour costs would be worse than futile. The madness of Lancashire employers would become the madness of mad competitive world.

The Lancashire cotton industry is drifting rapidly to chaos and bankruptcy. A complete financial crash in the industry appears imminent. Wage cuts or "sacrifices" cannot save it. Only bold and drastic action that aims at eliminating the ruinous and suicidal internal competition—Cotton's blind individualism—can do this. Action that will control productivity and prices at an economic quantity and level. It is unbelievable that the employers should be pressing future wage adjustments when a scheme somewhat of this character is before the Trade.

REORGANISATION UNDER NATIONAL CONTROL.

This scheme for the "immobilisation" of unnecessary plant is an exhaustive plan put forward by the Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations—a body representative of all sections of the Trade, but having only a sparse representation of the Trade Unions. From the workers' view point the scheme, with its compensation for redundant plant but not for unwanted labour, is obviously open to criticism. Nevertheless, it is a move in the direction of unification and co-ordination—a necessary and vital step towards the more complete and comprehensive reorganisation in which, let us hope, the workers and the nation will have a share in the planning and control.

The Trade is assailed by an enormous number of formidable problems—some of long standing, others of recent origin. What is the future of India to be Can Lancashire substantially regain the Indian market? If not, there is no hope of prosperity for Lancashire. Exports of cloth to India alone in 1913 were greater in quantity than total output here is likely to be in 1931. Can Lancashire hope to compete with the low standard of life and increasing efficiency of the Far Eastern peoples? These, and other external difficulties of monetary changes, tariff wars, economic nationalism, and world depression, together with complex internal difficulties are reflected in statistics.

Exports of cloth last year were the lowest in quantity since 1865, and in value lower than since 1903. This year depression has been even more severe. Until recently the home market has been insignificant. To-day it is Lancashire's largest single market in both quantity and value. Total exports this year will probably be about 1,775 million lineal yards—approximately 75 per cent. more than the average yearly consumption in the home market. Total exports in 1913 were over 7,000 million lineal yards.

The cotton industry and trade of Lancashire is drifting rapidly to ruin. Small measures will not prevent its fall; big measures may.

THAT PHANTOM HORSEMAN.

Ghostly Phenomenon In Madras.

CAUSES FLUTTER AMONG WORKMEN.

On a lonely stretch of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway, where modernity rushes ruthlessly through country separated from the wild jungle only by desert sands, a ghostly horseman rides. People at work on a clearing for a Madras firm of engineers have deserted their job in fear.

So serious is the situation that white sahibs are investigating the ghost story in the hope that they may convince the terror-stricken natives that there is nothing to fear, says a Madras report to "The People."

The coolies swear that they have seen this horseman galloping across the plain as if trying to race the train which passes every night shortly before midnight. They say the horseman is dressed in a burnous like an Arab chief and that he carries a sword from which sparks fly as he rides.

TERRIFYING PICTURE.

An Indian clerk has said that he has twice seen the horseman and that both horse and man present a most terrifying picture. In the light of day, he and a couple of more daring comrades sought for tracks in the sand, but no sign of horse's hoof marks could they find.

Members of a European sports club in Madras have offered to ride out one night to investigate, and three polo teams have made a similar offer.

But superstition being so strong, the Madras engineers rather despair of getting the clearing job done.

HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE FUND.

Rs. 18,285 Received So Far.

The Hon. Secretary of the Fund Committee, Bombay, writes that the following is the list of donations of Rs. 100 or over received in aid of the Hospital Maintenance Fund:—

The Trustees, N. M. Wadia Charities (promised) Rs. 5,000; the Trustees, Sir Ratan Tata Charities Rs. 3,000; Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. and the Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co. 1,000, each; Messrs. Lloyd Triestino N. Co., Mr. F. D. Dinshaw, The Katni Cement and Industrial Co., Ltd., Staff of the Departments under the Municipal Commissioner, Rs. 500 each; Messrs. Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., and the Bank of India, Ltd., Rs. 250, each; Staff of Messrs. Ralli Bros. Rs. 210; officers and employers of the B.E.S. & T. Co. Rs. 125; Teachers & Staff of the Schools Committee Rs. 121; Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros., the Bombay Glass Bangle Merchants' Association, Sha Navlait Dipaji & Co., Sha Fojmal Kapurchand & Co. Rs. 101 each; The Union Bank of India, Ltd., Messrs. Crawford Bayley & Co., Solicitors, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia and the Central Bank of India, Ltd., Rs. 100 each; Lady Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., Rs. 50, each; Hon. Secretary, Luna Park Charities Committee Rs. 400; Messrs. Dongarsi Gangji & Co. Rs. 351; Mr. Kilachand Devchand Rs. 251; Mr. Jivanlal Panalal, Mr. Ranchoddas V. Mehta Rs. 250 each; Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart., Rs. 151; Mr. Ishwardas Laxmidas, Rs. 101; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. J. Kania, Mr. Shantidas Askaran, Mr. Vithaldas Kanjim Mr. M. M. Killedar, and a sympathiser Rs. 100 each; Messrs. Dawn Mills, Ltd., Rs. 150, (through Mr. Alwyn Ezra). The total including the sums under Rs. 101 is Rs. 18,285-2-0.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Tokyo.—The Japanese Cabinet is remaining in office without change.—Reuter.

Sofia.—The Premier Mouchanoff has announced that Bulgaria is unable to meet her engagements without foreign assistance which is absolutely necessary, and is, therefore, appealing to the League

THE VATICAN'S TREASURE HOUSE

Chesterton On Its Priceless Manuschipts

"It was in his office adjoining the ill-fated library that the Pope received me when I was in Rome," Mr. G. K. Chesterton told the special correspondent of the "Daily Herald" in Mail Week.

"His escape is all the more fortunate, because I know he spent a great deal of time in the library.

"He was very kind to me indeed, saying that he had liked my 'St. Francis of Assisi" and suggesting that I must put in a good deal of work. I agreed that writers and journalists, especially writers who were journalists, did have to work fairly hard.

"He impressed me less as of the Italian type than as a certain type of Frenchman. The strong, bullet-headed, broad-shouldered, black-haired type, very alert and quick.

"He was a great mountaineer, and for his age he is still a tremendously fit and vital man. Before I saw it I always feared that he might have to climb all over the Vatican in order to keep in training. When I saw that palace that is a city, I knew he wouldn't attempt it.

"A vast place—in the Baroque style—like those 17th century palaces. Unattended, I should certainly have lost myself and might have been there still. Perhaps in the end they might have made me a deputy-cicerone.

"Apart altogether from my feelings towards his Holiness as the head of my Church, I have a tremendous respect for him as a man. His Encyclical letter on the world situation is the only one that has covered the whole of it.

"TYRANNY OF BANKS."

"He first of all, put finance in its place, and showed how we were suffering from the tyranny of the banks. I think we may say that he foretold the financial crash.

"It is not for me to say that it was a miraculous escape, for, as you know, my Church is very cautious in pronouncing an event a miracle.

There have been many remarkable events in history, when, for instance, statues have been preserved. You will remember that during the war the statue of the Virgin and Child on a Flanders church tower was hit and dropped side-ways, but stayed so with Our Lady holding the Child over the town.

"I am sure that while thanking God for his escape, the Pope's chief feeling to-day is of sorrow for those who have been killed."

Father Vincent McNabb, the great authority on Vatican Library manuscripts and probably the greatest on St. Thomas Aquinas, is concerned as to the safety of the latter's "Summa contra Gentiles", one of the Library's priceless treasures.

He told me "The manuscript was lent to our Order (the Dominicans) in Rome, but I believe it has been returned. And, though there has been no fire, there is the danger that the manuscript may have been irreparably torn.

"However, it is on vellum, and, like St. Thomas' philosophy, it was made to last."

The "Summa contra Gentiles" is unique. It is written on scraps of vellum, each and all of them defective, spoiled. St. Thomas, cousin of the Emperor Frederick, had taken the vow of poverty.

OLDEST COPY OF BIBLE.

He was a mendicant. Here is a scrap with a hole in it like the Sea of Galilee. There is one with the greasy mark of the bottom of a lamp on it. St. Thomas has written to the very edge, and then set down: "It is impossible to write more."

The script is extraordinarily abbreviated it is really shorthand, so that the manuscript has been called "Codex Intelligiblis." You see, the thought flowed fast and must be captured before it was gone. His usual script was fine and clear.

It is an interesting point to note that "Summa contra Gentiles" has been translated into Hebrew, and that St. Thomas has always been reverenced by the Jews.

The oldest extant copy of the Bible, which is one of the treasures of the Vatican, is the Codex Vaticanus. Tischendorf claims priority for the Codex Sinaiticus discovered by him, but he is wrong.

GREATEST LIBRARY.

It is impossible to say for certain where it was written. Some say in Rome, others in Asia Minor, others again in Egypt.

It is a quarto volume, written in uncial letters of the fourth century on folios of fine parchment, bound in quinterns. The whole Catholic world will be concerned to hear of its safety.

Yes, the Vatican library is the first among the great libraries of the world in the importance of its materials, but in the number of manuscripts a few libraries surpass it, and in the number of printed books it is surpassed by many.

Primarily, it is a library of manuscripts, numbering 40,658, to which must be added between 8,000 and 10,000 manuscripts in the two Barberini archives. Of printed books it has in round figures about 350,000.

But the manuscripts, naturally unique, and numbering many which approach the value of the two I have named, give the library a character unlike any other in the world.

FULL DOMINION STATUS FOR WALES!

According to an "Englishman" special cable, full Dominion Status for Wales is demanded in a draft constitution submitted to a meeting of the Welsh Nationalist Party at Aberysth.

The document will affirm the complete loyalty of Wales to the Crown and recognise the obligation to undertake its due proportion of the national debt. It will undertake to grant the Crown in time of war facilities for the use of Welsh ports and harbours but a declaration of war by England is not to entail the entry of Wales without a separate declaration of the Government and the Parliament of Wales' representative of the Crown must always be a Welsh speaking Welshman.

The official language is to be Welsh but, during the period of transition, both English and Welsh will be used. Dominion Status will entail a complete and separate customs system and Wales must have the right, through Parliament, to decide for itself to what extent it will allow free-trade between Wales and England. Wales is to make its separate trade treaties with other countries and have the right to appoint its own consuls and trade representatives.

A demand is also made for a separate representative on the League of Nations and the restoration of Mounouthskire to the Principality.

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Bombay Regulation XXV Of 1827.

CAN NO LONGER SUBSIST AS LAW.

(BY M. C. PANDYA, SOLICITOR).

The Government of Bombay have thought it proper for political reasons to restrict the personal liberty of Mahatma Gandhiji and Vallabhbhai Patel by placing them under restraint summarily and interning them in His Majesty's Jail at Yeravda without any immediate view to ulterior proceedings of a judicial nature under a warrant issued by His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay under the State Prisoners Regulation XXV of 1827 and executed by Mr. G. S. Wilson, the Police Chief of Bombay.

This action of the Government of Bombay seems to have been taken on the assumption that Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827 is subsisting as law so as to justify them in adopting the above course. It is therefore of the utmost importance to consider whether the Government are right in their above assumption and whether the said Regulation is at all subsisting as law. We shall here critically examine in short all the legal provisions bearing on the subject and satisfy the reader that the said regulation is no more subsisting as law of the land. Regulation XXV of 1827 was passed by the Bombay Government on the 1st January 1827.

VALIDITY QUESTIONED.

Now we have to turn to the provisions of the Government of India Act 1915 as amended by Acts of 1916 and 1919 which are of later date to see whether the said regulation does not stand repealed by the provisions of the said Act. We may quote here Section 84 of the Government of India Act which comes under the heading 'validity of Indian laws.' Material portions of Section 84 runs as follows: "A law made by any authority in British India and repugnant to any provisions of this or any other Act of Parliament shall to the extent of that repugnancy but not otherwise be void."

Now in determining the validity or otherwise of the said regulation which is invoked by the Bombay Government we shall first consider what are the other provisions of the Government of India Act and other Acts of Parliament which are inconsistant with the provisions of the Bombay enactment. Let us now turn to the provisions of the Government of India Act dealing with the limitations to the powers of the Indian Legislature to make any law. Material and relevant portions of Section 65 (2) runs as follows:—

"Provided that the Indian Legislature has not unless expressly so authorised by Act of Parliament power to make any law affecting any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the Crown of the United Kingdom."

QUEEN'S PROCLAMATION.

Now we have to consider on what depends the allegiance of the British Indian subjects to the Crown of Great Britain. In answering this question one has got to look at the provisions of the Queen's Proclamation which is believed and understood to be the Magna Charta and Bill of Rights of the Indi people and on the sacred and solemn assurances and pledges made wherein depend their unswerving allegiance and loyalty which stands firm till to-day at least so far as the bulk of the Indian nation and particularly the present two distinguished State Prisoners of the Bombay Government are concerned.

GOVERNOR'S DUTY.

It would thus be easily seen from the above, that the Crown of the United Kingdom have entered into an express covenant with the people of India to fulfil the same obligations to all the British Indian subjects as bind them to all their subjects of United Kingdom and on this depends their allegiance and loyalty as recited in the preamble to the Queen's Proclamation. Now it is a universally recognised proposition that British Subjects enjoy absolute rights of liberty of their person and property and privilege of freedom from illegal or improper detention in public or private custody and seizure of property. These rights and privileges of the British people are known as their Magna Charta which are derived from the common law of hoary antiquity and which are confirmed by several statutes passed by the British Parliament from time to time, and on which depends their allegiance to the Crown of the United Kingdom.

It, therefore, follows that no British subject could be arrested nor his property be disturbed in any manner by any one without a fair and open trial in a duly constituted court of law according to the provisions of the Municipal Law. The Viceroy and Governor-General as also the Governor of Bombay are, therefore, bound under a legal obligation to govern British India and Bombay respectively in the said manner and by the said policy which is assured to the people of India by Her Majesty Queen Victoria's most august Proclamation of 1858 which is still kept alive as a Charter of the liberty of India and which is not in any way affected by the Government of India Act as specifically provided by section 130 (a) of the said Act. Now reading side by side with this, the provisions of Section 84 of the Government of India Act one would find that a law in British India which is repugnant to any provisions of the said Act or any other Act of Parliament shall be void to that extent.

The provisions contained in the Queen's Proclamation reiterating the Charter of liberty enjoyed by the British Subjects and which is assured to the Indian subjects are in direct conflict with the provisions of the hoary, stale and ageworn Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827. It is submitted that the said Bombay Regulation is no more subsisting law but is defunct law and stands repealed by the express provisions of the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 and the Government of India Act which are both of later date.

Now as regards the value of the Queen's Proclamation it stands on the same level and footing as a statute passed by the British Parliament. See Interpretation Act of the English Law.

The Queen's Proclamation is made by an order in Council under the authority of Parliament and a Statute of the Parliament and is the law of the land as a piece of legislative enactment emanating from the Crown in its legislative capacity in its relation to the Colonies and dependencies including British India and as such it is of the highest value and esteemed to the British Indian subjects of His Majesty's Government being their Magna Charta and Charter of liberty of their person and property. From the above discussion one could easily see that the internments of Mahatma Gandhi and Vallabhbhai Patel by the Bombay Government under Regulation XXV of 1827 would not be legal as the said Regulation is no more subsisting as law but has become defunct law as explained above.

NO APPLICATION TO MAHATMA'S CASE.

Having shown above that Bombay Regulation XXV of 1827 no more subsists as law but stands repealed, we shall now point out that even if the said Regulation is deemed to be subsisting as law the same has no application to the case of the recent internments of Mahatma Gandhiji and Vallabhbhai Patel.

In this connection, we shall first consider the provisions contained in the preamble of the said Regulation to understand what is the exact scope and object of the said enactment, and what are the essential ingredients thereof necessary to be made out before applying the said Regulation. The preamble of the said Regulation otherwise known as the State Prisoners' Regulation XXV of 1827 run as follows:—

"Whereas reasons of State embracing:—

1. The due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British Government with Foreign Powers.

2. The preservation of tranquility in the territories of the Naitve Princes entitled to its protection and

3. The security of the British Dominions from Foreign hostilities 'and' from internal commotion, occasionally render it necessary to place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceeding or when such proceeding may not be adopted to the nature of the case or may for other reasons be unadvisable or improper, etc."

WHAT IS 'ACT OF STATE'?

It would thus appear that before applying the provisions of the said Regulation to any person, the Government of Bombay have got to fulfil and satisfy the requirements of the three above conditions laid down in the preamble to the said Regulation as mentioned above. The object set out in the beginning of the preamble for which the above regulation could be applied if at all it subsists as law is "reasons of State" which expression means that the circumstances necessitating the application of the said Regulation must be such as to call for an Act of State.

Now let us see what it meant by the expression Act of State? An Act of State is defined as an Act done by a sovereign power to an independent State or to the subject of another State, but it does not include an ordinary transaction between a State and its own subject. See the dicta of the Privy Council in Secretary of State vs. Kamachi Boyee 7 Moor I. A. 476. The above construction placed on the words 'Reasons of State' so as to call for an Act of State is further supported by all the three above clauses of the preamble explaining the scope of the said words, which evidently pre-supposes the relationship of two independent sovereign State or a sovereign State tnd subject of another State subsisting between the sovereign State doing the Act of State and the person against whom the said Act is done.

"INTERNAL COMMOTION."

Even the third clause of the preamble explaining the scope of the object of the said regulation does not justify the action taken by the Bombay Government as the said clause pre-supposes hostile relations with a Foreign State of the person who may be the source of an apprehension of the likelihood of internal commotion as a result of his relationship with the Foreign State and against whom the act of State is therefore done by the sovereign power. The word 'and' after the second clause is the last the above three clauses of the preamble shows that the subsequent clause and the two expressions (a) 'security of the British dominions from Foreign hostilities,' and (b) 'from internal commotion' are to be read conjunctively and not disjunctively. The sequence of the said clauses also suggests that the words are 'ejusdem generis' according to the well-known rule of interpretation of Statutes which has been recognised and followed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Now in the present case none of the above three causes of the preamble explaining the scope of the object for applying the Regulation to Mahatma Gandhiji and Vallabhbhai Patel, has any application as neither of the said two State Prisoners is a subject of Foreign State but both are British subjects owing allegiance to His Majesty's British Government and permanently residing and domiciled in British Indian territory. Nor it is even stated by the Government that either of the said prisoners has any concern with any hostile State or any case of that nature is even made out by the Bombay Government.

From the above discussion the reader taking an impartial view without any political bias either for the Government or for the Congress, will be convinced beyond reasonable doubt that the necessary ingredients required to make out a case of 'Reasons of State' under the said Regulation are wanting and there is therefore no justification whatever even by twist of words to spell out therefrom a case for unearthing the fossilised and interned regulation from the eternal grave and applying it to Mahatma Gandhiji and Vallabhbhai Patel.

Having established above that the provisions of Regulation XXV of 1827 under which Mahatma Gandhiji and Vallabhbhai are interned as State Prisoners have no application, let us now turn our attention to the decided cases throwing light on the subject. The decided cases go to show that an Act of State is adopted by one State against anather or against a subject of that State. Thus the Government have adopted an Act of State against certain Native Princes and Rulers who were deposed from treir thrones by a proclamation of the Viceroy on account of misrule and maladministration, as in the case of the former Rajah of Tanjore who was dethroned in the year 1855 and of Malharrao Gaekwad of Baroda who was deposed by Government and another Ruler enthroned in his place. Even in such cases, to make out a plea of Act of State it is necessary to show that the sovereign State not only dealt with but was justified in dealing with the matter in question on principles paramount to the rules of Municipal Law and it is within the jurisdiction and competence of a duly constituted Court of Law to decide about the propriety of the action and consider whether the Executive was justified in acting in the said manner, so as to set aside the rules of the ordinary Municipal Law. It was also decided in a Privy Council case that the Civil Courts have power to consider the legality of the sovereign Acts towards their subjects (Carr vs. Francis Turner and Co.: 1902) A. C. 176).

NEGATION OF RECOGNISED LEGAL PRINCIPLE.

The above principles have also been applied in the case of newly acquired territory before its inhabitants have settled down into the regular legal relations of subjects and sovereign and during the transition all proceedings taken by the Crown in settling the new country would be simply Acts of State.

Now let us consider whether there can be an Act of State between the sovereign and his own subject and if so when and under what circumstances. Sir James Stephen lays down the broad proposition that "as between the sovereign and his subject there can be no such thing as an Act of State" (2 Stephen Crim. L. 65). It was also held in In Re: Ameerkhan 6 B. L. R. 392 page 435, that the legality of the sovereign's acts towards his own subjects can be questioned in a Civil Court. It is also important to note here that nothing done professedly under the sanction of Municipal Law and the exercise of power conferred or supposed to be conferred by that law is an Act of State (See Jehangir vs. Secretary of State 27 Bombay, 189). Applying the above test to the present case it would seem clear that there could be no question of Act of State as the arrest of Mahatma Gandhiji and Vallabhbhai as State Prisoners was under the sanction of Municipal Law and an enactment of the Bombay Government. Perhaps the Bombay Government might have acted on prinsiples analogous to Martial Law by applying the same to the said two State Prisoners for political reasons. But does this stand the test of any recognised legal principle? The answer is in the negative as appears from the dicta of the Lordships of the Appeal Court in ex-parte Marais (1902) A. c 109. In Wolf Tone's case it was stated as a sacred and immutable principle of constitution that Martial Law and Civil Law are incompatible and that the former must cease with the existence of the latter. This is in accordance with Lord Coke and Lord Hale who state that when the Courts are open, Martial Law cannot be executed.

AN APPEAL.

The above long dissertation of the legal principles will satisfy any one that the summary internment of Mahatma Gandhiji and Vallabhbhai Patel by the Bombay Government by invoking the provisions of the defunct Regulation XXV of 1827 without judicial trial in a Court of Law and for an indefinite and uncertain period which may perhaps extend even for their whole lives cannot be sustainable in the eye of law and I trust and hope that Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, will consider over the matter very carefully and dispassionately in its purely legal aspect in light of the above observations and principles and take prompt action for the immediate release of these two distinguished State Prisoners so as to avoid all necessity of invoking the assistance of the highest tribunal of justice in this Presidency.

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SOME ASPECTS OF RURAL CREDIT.

AGRICULTURAL ASSETS.

The following is the concluding portion of a summary of the paper read before the University School of Economics on January 3 by Prof. H. C. Chablani:—

Next in importance to the problem of recovery is the question of providing adequate credit for 'seasonal' loans in agriculture at a cheaper price. Most of the Provincial Committee's reports bear witness to the large volume of loans required for short periods of time. The statistics collected by the Bihar Committee show that the percentage of the annual to the total indebtedness of the agriculturists is 34 per cent. in Bihar; 39 per cent. in Chota Nagpur, 24 per cent. in Orissa, and 32 per cent. in the Province as a whole. (Vide para 93 page 46). The Central Areas Banking Enquiry Committee estimate that the seasonal loans constitute 41 per cent. and intermediate loans 31.9 per cent. of the borrowings of the agriculturalturists. (Vide page 68 of the report.) The Bengal Committee place the total requirements for the short period and intermediate loans for the six million agriculturists' families of the province at 96 crores. The Madras Committee's figure for the estimated amount of short-term loans stands at 70 crores as compared to Rs. 150 crores of the total rural debt. The Bombay Committee's estimate of the amount required for the current needs of agriculture is 32½ crores as against an estimate of 81 crores for the total rural indebtedness of the province. The C. P. Committee's enquiries show that 40 per cent. of the ordinary cost of cultivation are annually taken in short term or seasonal advances by the cultivators. For the whole of India, the Central Banking Committee feel justified in taking a figure of 300 to 400 crores "as a 'lower limit' of the cultivator's requirements for short-term and intermediate working capital" (Vide Para 102). The question then arises whether it is not possible by the creation of short period agriculture paper to provide at a much cheaper rate of interest essentially short-period-loans for cultivation purposes at a time of the year, when there is general slackness in trade and industry, when the big shroffs are anxious to find suitable investment for their funds even at 5 per cent. and when even the Imperial Bank of India can afford to lend freely at a very cheap rate of interest. The experience of other countries indicates that this is, no doubt, possible, but the essential conditions to be satisfied are:—(a) that there should be no uncertainty about the recovery of these crop loans by whomsoever advanced; (b) that the lending authority in the village, be it a co-operative society or a village 'Mahajan,' should be connected with the money-market and the Central Reserve Bank of the country, either through the indigenous shroff or co-operative central banks or joint stock banks, and (c) that the bank-rate in the slack season in trade, which is the busy season for agriculture, should be substantially lower.

AGRICULTURISTS' DEBT.

The Bengal Committee state:—"Leaving them (the intermediaries) out for the moment, if we assume that the whole of the cultivated land in Bengal, namely 23 million acres according to the return for 1928-29, valued at Rs. 300 an acre on an average as in chapter II belonged to agriculturists, their property was worth 690 crores of rupees. Thus when even liberal allowance is made for intermediaries, 'the Bengal raiyat is far from insolent.'" (Vide para 130).

In the Bombay Presidency, the percentage free from debt in three out of 5 villages taken up for investigation by the Bombay Committee is reported to be 33.3, 36.5 and 37.8 respectively.

In the United Provinces 46 per cent. of the cultivators are debt free (Vide 339 para of the Report), while an additional 18 per cent are quite well-to-do. (Vide para 344 of the Report.) The Assam Committee's investigations in Nowgong show that 20 per cent. are free from debt while 50 per cent. have debts of Rs. 100 or under. The heaviest debts are reported to be one of Rs. 509 and two others of Rs. 700 each, but the Committee add that "the assets of these three villages (Chakkurgaon, Sandhara and Baligamgaon) are far more than their debts." (Vide Assam Committee's Report page 42). The Burma Committee venture to express, on the basis of general impressions of district representatives, the opinion that the only 13.1 per cent of the agriculturists have debts exceeding the value of their property, that 14 per cent. belong to class A and are free from debt and have enough cattle and paddy to last until the next harvest begins; 25 per cent belong to class B and consist of families who do not belong to class (A) but who would be able to pay off all their debt if they used all the money they have and sold all the paddy, but kept their cattle; that 26 per cent. do not belong to class (A) or (B) but have debts which are less than half the value of their lands (not counting other property); and 22 per cent belong to class (D) consting of those whose debts are more than half the value of their lands, but are less than half the value of their property. The Bihar Committee have made no estimate of the assets of the agriculturists, but report that only 5 per cent. of the landlords are heavily indebted (i.e. their debts exceed 25 thousand rupees,; ten per cent. are heavily indebted (i.e. their debts are between 6615 and 25000 rupees); 7 per cent are lightly indebted (i.e. their debts are between 1 and 945 rupees). and 35 per cent are absolutely free from debt.

These figures make it plain that no drastic step like a Special Rural Insolvency Act is really needed as a remedy against agricultural indebtedness, and that 'adequate' security for credit would exist if only the agriculturist's assets could be mobilised as a basis of his credit.

NATURE OF ASSETS.

This leads directly to an enquiry into the amount of rural savings and the nature of the agriculturists' assets. Very few Provincial Committees have really gone into this matters fully. But the evidence, such as it is, indicates that a very substantial amount is actually saved and either locked up in the form of gold and silver, or invested in cattle, land and house property.

The Central Areas Committee estimate that the annual savings of the rural population amount to 23.34 lakhs in Ajmer-Merwara, and to 30.77 lakhs in Delhi, and that the value of gold and silver in the hands of agriculturists is 87.9 lakhs in Ajmere-Merwara, 36.12 lakhs in Delhi, and 629.10 lakhs in the North West Province. The C. P. Committee's investigations based upon the admissions made by 6,581 families indicate a total of 198.35 lakhs as the amount invested in gold and silver while their estimate of the normal balance of agricultural income over the necessary items of exoenditure in a normal year including interest charges at stipulated rates lead them to estimate the annual savings at 12.11 crores (Vide pp. 111-2 of the Report). The Punjab Committee have made no estimate of the total amount of gold and silver, but mention that annually about 3½ crores of rupees are spent on the purchase of jewellery in the Punjab. The Central Provinces Committee, which alone has given us an estimate of the value of the cattle in the hands of the agriculturists, state that this amounts to 19.17 crores for agricultural cattle and to 16.55 crores for non-agricultural cattle, making in all 35.73 crores. (Vide para 1675 of the Report.)

Most of the Committees report very large amounts invested in land, inspite of the fact that investment in land is, at its present inflated values, uneconomic when compared to other forms of investment. The C. P. Committee mention purchase of land as a favourite form of investment of surplus capital and add that experience shows that the desire for land often obscures its real value and that the prices of agricultural produce, are much often higher than the proactive capacity of the soil would justify" (Vide para 1251 of the Report). The Punjab Committee point out that with a rapidly increasing population, the purchase of land "has become almost a mania." that "so great has been the demand for it that in ten years its prices have been doubled, and in the last five years nearly 6½ crores have been paid by Panjabis, and many more promised, for canal colony land in the Punjab, Bhawalpur and Bikaner," and that "in ten years ending 1928-9 unfructuary mortgage debt increased by 29 crores, over three-fourths of which was probably advanced by agriculturists." And this in spite of the fact that "a statement for 3,20,000 acres (148,000 cultivated) administered under the Court of Wards Act in different parts of the Punjab gives a net return of 2½ per cent" and that broadly speaking "in the Punjab, the net return of land to a person owning but not cultivating it, is probably about three per cent". (Vide para 221.) The Bombay Committee also report that "when large surpluses accrue as they did during the period of high prices, purchase of land is a favourite method of utilising these." and "such purchases are often uneconomic and tend to inflate the value of land." (Vide para 382). According to the Madras Committee's Report "the bulk of lending is done by 'rayats' and the land changes hands from one 'raiyat' to another" (page 81 para 107)". As an investment, "we are further told, "wet lands in the delta yield 5 to 6 per cent. on the sum invested." Almost every Provincial Committee reports a tremendous rise in land values during the last twenty years, with the result that land has proved to be, inspite of its low yield, "a good investment for 'those who bought to sell'" (Vide para 221 of the Punjab Report).

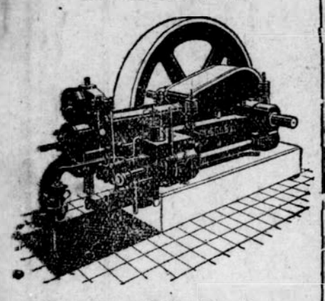
The foregoing survey of the main form of assets of the agriculturists indicates clearly the general lines of banking development. The task of educating the agriculturists to abstain from those forms of investment whic yield little or no income or give a return lower than even Government securities, must necessarily take generations; and the only practicable remedy at present seems to be in the direction of creating forms of credit designed specially to mobilise these assets as a basis of credit. Any legislation that seeks to lower the value of these assets as a security, or attempts to judge the solvency of an agriculturist by reference to his income rather than property or declares inalienable any of his favourite forms of investment, will not only militate against the successful working of any special form of credit designed for this purpose, but would confirm the agriculturist in his uneconomic habits.

CONCLUION.

To conclude, the lines of sound banking development in India would seem to lie in the direction of improving considerably the facilities for recovery of loans, of establishing a Central Bank linked with local credit agencies so as to facilitate lending out substantial sums for crop loans during the cultivation season, of creating special forms of credit institutions for mobilising the frozen assets of the agriculturists, of taking stern measures to bring the value of land in harmony with its yield and so releasing the savings of the people for investment in banks, and of putting a check on the tendency to divert to the Presidency towns funds from the local areas and inland centres of trade for the benefit of the Presidency towns and other large trading centres.

Have these essential conditions been borne in mind by the Central Banking Committee while making their recommendations? It is impossible to notice here in detail the implications of their various recommendations which even when summarised take as many as 24 pages of close print. But the general impression of the careful reader, who can distinguish the wood from the individual trees, would be one of disappointment. Their remedies for "the existing hardships experienced by honest creditors in recovering their dues" come last in point of order and are summed up in the precious sentence: "The recommentations made by the Provincial Committees in this connection will be found in Appendix III where we have indicated our own views in the matter." A reference to this Appendix will show that almost all the recommendations made by the Provincial Committees in this behalf have been rejected. Instead of suggesting remedies for the general disease, they proceed to recommend protective legislation for occasional symptoms of hardship, arising preciously because of the general disease, such as legislation on the lines of the Punjab Regulation of Accounts Act of 1929, a special Rural Insolvency Act, stiffening of the Usurious Loans Act, etc. etc. Regarding crop loans, the Committee practically ignore all other credit agencies except the co-operative institutions which according to their own admissions, have touched only "15 million people in India" (Vide page 113) and "cover but a small portion" of agriculturists' needs (Vide page 132), and which inspite of special facilities for recovery have heavy "overdues" to their discredit. If the financing of the large volume of crop loans has to wait on the growth of sound co-operative societies, one will have to wait till the millennium dawns. And it is futile to recommend, without providing quick methods of recovery for crop loans, that "banks should take the initiative in the matter of encouraging usance bills for the financing of village bankers by suggesting this method to shroffs seeking accommodation from them" (Para 597). No effective measures are suggested for mobilising gold and silver as the basis of banking credit beyond the pious observation that "if the joint-stock banks would liberally extend the system of advances against precious metals including ornaments, the fairly well-to-do among the cultivators would be saved to some extent from the clutches of the money-lender" (Para 252, page 193), though the Manager of the Northern India Branches of the Imperial Bank agreed that "there are great possibilities of increasing the business of advancing loans against gold and silver ornaments and reducing the rate of interest on such advances during the slack seasan. if the Imperial Bank could work through agents who can protect the clients from undue publicity and who are more in intimate touch with the public, particularly the agriculturists, and who in return for their services are left with a "workable margin". The recommendations regarding mortgage credit are halting and unsatisfactory. Thanks to the foreign banking experts, the Committee were forced to consider the operation of the Land Alienation Act "which makes it impossible for the lender to secure the right to a free sale of the land which through default of the mortgagor may have to be taken over by him." (Para 227). But while recognising that "the commercial land mortgage bank may perhaps be better suited to finance big landlords or zamindars" (Para 199) and recommending "the development of well-organised joint stock land mortgage banking in this country for the benefit of the numerous classes of landowners who cannot be adequately served by the co-operative cvredit organisations" (Para 235), they not only limit the benefit of the necessary amendment to the existing restrictive legislation to co-operative land mortgage banks only but also circumscribe its scope by adding that "the sale may be restricted to the agricultural classes according to the provisions of prevailing legislation" so that "no question of policy in regard to preventing expropriation of these classes is intended to be touched by this particular recommendation" (Vide para 228). Other difficulties created by the existing mortgage law and legal procedure, though pointed out by some of the Provincial Committees, are simply dismissed with the easy-going remark: "We recognise that other considerations ma be involved; and we must accordingly leave it to the governments concerned and their legislatures to weigh the various considerations involved, and determine what action should be taken in the matter." (Para 562). Nor are the details worked out with care as one had a right to expect from the Central Banking Committee. For instance, it is obvious that with money borrowed at 9 per cent., no borrower is in a position to repay out of his income a loan to the extent of 50 per cent of the value of his land if land as an investment yields, as it does in the Punjab, only 2½ to 3 per cent. The complaints of the Provincial Committees against the diversion of local funds by banks and Government meet with no better fate. The remedies suggested by one of the Provincial Committees are dubbed as "unworkable;" and the public is asked to derive consolation from the fact that "such a complaint is often made in other countries also in a general way against the joint-stock banking system" and to share with this expert committee the hope that "when the Reserve Bank is established, it will make it its policy to see that the requirements of the various parts of the country in regard to banking facilities are duly met." (Vide para 342). And as regards the Government, the Committee, while declaring themselves against ear-marking a specified portion of Postal Saving Deposits and Government borrowings for agricultural or industrial purposes "abstain from passing judgment on the Government's borrowing policy, the amount, the time and the terms of their borrowings and their effect on the general level of interest rates and on the development of trade, industry and banking."

CROSSLEY



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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 9.

Begum, Robb, Java.
Samokla, Lee, New York.
Vita, Brytaugh, Karachi.
Argen Maru, Kamasuki, Karachi
Varsova, Rome, Busrah.
Rampura, Furlong, London.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10.

Venezia, Feriasi, Trieste.
Atorviken, Onerherin, Rangoon.
Golconda, Davies, Rangoon.
Garbeta, Loneson, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Jan. 9.

Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah.
Steamer Shamokla for New York.

S.S. Begum.—The T M Coy's Steamer Begum, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Sawokla.—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Sawokla arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York with a general cargo.

S.S. Vita.—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Vita arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Argun Maru.—The O. S. K steamer Argun Maru arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general and some bottom cargo.

S.S. Varsova.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Varsova, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Venezia.—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Venezia, sailed yesterday for Tristes, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Storviken.—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Storviken, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S.S. Garbeta.—The B I S N Co's steamer Garbeta sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S.S. Golconda.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Golconda, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan. 9.

4 Tarantia 3093, Glasgow, 25/1, G Trading Co.
5 Venezia, L 4877, Trieste, 11|1, L T & M I.
6 C/o. Melbourne, 4125, Karachi, 12|1, K Nixon & Co.
7 Durenda, 4450, London 17|1, M M. and Co.
8 City of Shanghai, 3748, Port Sudan, 14|1, J Finlay & Co.
9 Kaga Maru, 3615, Japan 13|1, N. Y. Kaisha.
11 Rotenfels, 4852, Hamburg 12|1 L Edwards Ltd.
14 Karagola 3647, E Africa, 13-1, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Gurna, B228, Calcutta, 14|1, M M and Co.
4 Vasna, 2043, Busrah, 9|1 M M & Co.
6 Hankow Maru 2524, Kobe 12|1 N Y Kaisha.
8 Kidderpore, 3263, Japan 13-1, M M & Co.
10-11 Ariosto 2768, Marmagao, 10|1 J Finlay & Co.
15 Oostcappelle 348 M'Coast 12|1, Merchant S N and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

A Ahmedi 1331, N F 10|1, S Hassam & Co.
B Storviken 2957, Rangoon, 10-1 Scindia S N Co.
F Golconda, Rangoon, 10|1 M M and Co.
H Lalita 302 M'Coast 911 Malabar Steamship & Co.
L|M Rahmani 3291 Red Sea Ports 12-1-32, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Moldavia (ex) 14|1. P. and O. S. N. Co.
Naldera, 15|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind, 22|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan, 29|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Warfield, 30|1, M. M. and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britania, 27-1 G T Co.
Clan Madride, 12-1, J. F. Co.
City of Lahore, 16-1, K. N. Co.

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Teneriffe, 16|1, L. Edwards, Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

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Murlenfels 27-1 L Edward Ltd.
Sturnfels, 17|1, L. Edwards, Ltd.

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Gange, 20|1, L. T. Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia, 12|1, M. Italiana.

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City of Christania, 26|1, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Lyon, 14|2, F. F. Campbell Co.
City of Havre, 26|2, F.F. Campbell Co.
City of Delhart, 4|2, F. F. Campbell Co.

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Mirzapore, 26-1, P & O S N Co.
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Penag Maru, 14-1, N Y Kaisha.
Tango Maru, 30-1, N Y Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 19|1, O. S. Kaisha.
Kaisha.
Rawalpindi, 15|1, P. and O. S. Kaisha.
Havre Maru, 19|1, N. Y. O. S. Kaisha.
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Comorin, 29|1, P. and O. S. N. Co.

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Versova, 15-1, M M & Co.

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Querimba, N. F. M. M. and Co.
Begum N F T M Co.

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Jehangir N F T M Co.

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FOR KARACHI.

C|Melbourne K N Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Storviken G.L.D. 9-1-32.
S.S. Ahmedi G.L.D. 8-1-32.
S.S. Lalita G.L.D. 8-1-32.
S.S. Oostcapelle G.L.D. 3-1-32.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 9.

S.S. Mantva for London.—Rs. 162422 bar gold; P & O Banking Corporation (on the 7th inst) Rs. 38594 bar gold P and O Banking Corporation; Rs. 1373027 bar gold Netherland Tdg. Society; Rs. 269333 bar gold Lloyds Bank Ltd; Rs. 105113 gold sovereign L'oyds Bank Ltd.

For Amsterdam.—Rs. 102881 gold sovereign Netherland Tdg. Society.

For New York.—Rs. 202463 bar gold Netherland Tdg. Society.

S.S. Durenda for London.—1664 bags myrabollum P Matherdas and Co; 3053 bags groundnut cake, J Travers and Son.

For Hull—4168 bags myrabollum P Matherdas and Co.

S.S. Tarantia for Liverpool.—25 bales wool raw M. Massi.

For Glasgow —305 bags bone meal manure B. Ardeshir and Co.

S.S. C|o Shanghai for Liverpool.—205 bales woolraw W Latham and Co.

For Hull—4168 bags myrabollum P Mathradas and Co.

S.S. Rotenfels for Hamburg.—2100 bags groundnut oil cakes A. Oomerbhoy; 2000 bags gingelly seed Straens and Co; 2150 bags groundnut oil cakes H. V. Oomerbhoy; 17 bales cotton rags L. O. Vora; 60 bales cotton fly L. O. Vora.

For Antwerp.—55 bales cotton fly L. O. Vora.

For Bremen.—3807 bags groundnut Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdom.—98 bales cotton akira Textile Products; 700 bags linseed oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

S.S. Cracovia for Trieste.—4000 bags groundnuts Ralli Bros; 1334 bags gingelly seed K Devchand and Co; 55 bales cotton raw B. Mavji and Co.

For Jaffa.—9 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

For Alexandretta: 41 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

For Port Said.—10 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diab.

S.S. Sawakla for New York.—100 bales cotton waste M. Narottamdas and Co.

S.S. Silvercedar for Philadelphia.—121 bales wool Shamji Mal;

For New York.—55317 bags pantago seed A Virji and Co.

S.S. Kaga Maru for Kobe.—600 bales cotton raw N Nagshi and Co» 100 bales cotton raw Bruel and Co; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagasaki.—100 bales cotton raw Breul and Co.

For Nogosaki.—100 bales cotton raw Breul and Co.

S.S. Kidderpose for Kobe.—47 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—238 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.

S.S. Argun Maru for Kobe.—199 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.

For Nagasaki.—150 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Nagova: 200 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

IMPORTS.

January 9.

S.S. Durenda, Agents M M and Co; from London.—1632 bundles steel plates; 75 cases cement; 160 cases biscuits; 26 cases castor oil; 137 cases beer; 54 cases whisky; 49 cases preserues; 120 cases oats; 60 cases gin; 223 cases boot polish; 60 cases milk food; 200 cases glassware; 36 cases glue; 32 cases corks; 100 cases borax; 50 drums colour; 32 drums chemicals. 371 drums disinfectant fluid; 764 drums paint; 465 drums lub. oil; 116 cases newspaper.

From Rotterdom.—35 cases cheese.

From Charinte.—105 cases brandy.

From Amsterdam.—100 cases caraway seed.

From Haure.—201 cases indigo.

From Bordeaux.—55 cases brandy.

From Middlesbro.—2796 bundles steel sheets; 112 bundles steel plates; 57 cases salt; 40 cks. paint 1700 bags chemicals; 80 bags fire clay.

From Antwerp.—1220 bundles steel circles; 1194 bundles steel rods; 789 bundles steel angles; 504 bundles steel hoops; 2965 bundles steel bars; 100 cks. chemical; 1229 bundles dog spikes; 364 bundles tubes; 27 bundles joists; 104 cases glassware; 100 drum colour.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 8.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest Prices. £	Sh.	d.
Andhra Valley (7½ per cent. 1933 Notes)	99	5	0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordinary Stock	44	5	0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0	13	9
Bengal Iron 7½ per cent. Preference	0	6	0
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Ordinary Stock	50	0	0
Burma Corporation Limited	0	8	6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordinary)	0	9	0
Canadia Eagle Oil Co.	0	5	3
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.		15	0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	3	15	0
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	102	10	0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ordinary	0	13	9
Indian Copper Corporation (Ordinary)	0	1	0
Indian Iron and Steel 7½ per cent. Debs.	72	0	0
London and Rhodasian Mining and Land	0	2	6
Nilrate Railway Ordinary)	1	1	3
Rangoon Electric Tramway and S. Ordinary	1	10	0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4½ per cent. Deb.	53	10	0
Tata Iron and Steel 7 per cent. Debentures	92	5	0
Tata Power 7½ per cent. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	99	5	0

KEROSENE AND PETROL RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 7.

KEROSENE.

"Shell" Cases 150 degrees F. T. High Grade Oil Rs. 9-5-6 per case.

"Waterlily" Cases F. T. High Grade Oil Rs. 9-0-0 per case.

"Fireby" Cases F. T. High Grade Oil Rs. 8-12-0 per case.

"Anchor"/"Swastika" brand, in 4 I. G. tins Rs. 7-0-0 per pair.

"Rising Sun"/"Chukker" brand 4 I. G. tins Rs. 6-14-0 per pair.

"Sising Sun"/"Chukker" brand 1 I. G. tins Rs. 8-4-6 per 8 tins.

"Sising Sun"/"Chukker" brand in bulk oil Rs. 5-12-6 per 8 I Gls.

"Swan"/"Victoria" brand in 4 I. G. tins Rs. 6-6-0 per pair.

"Swan"/"Victoria" in 1 I. G. tins Rs. 7-12-6 per 8 tins.

"Swan"/"Victoria" brand in bulk tins Rs. 5-4-0 per 8 I Gls.

PETROL.

"Shell" and "BOC" Ex. Kerbside Pumps Rs. 1-5-0 per gallon.

"Shell" and "BOC" in two gallon cans Rs. 1-6-0 per gallon.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, as on the 1st January 1932.

LIABILITIES.

Subscribed Capital	112500000
Capital Paid up	56250000
Reserve	54250000
Public Deposits	83233000
Other Deposits	638700000
Loans against securities per contra	—
Loans from the Government of India under Section 20 of the Paper Currency Act, against Inland bills discounted and purchased per contra	25000000
Contingent Liabilities	—
Sundries	28032000
Rupees	885534000

ASSETS.

Government Securities	283427000
Other authorized securities	—
under the Act	27503000
Ways and Means Advances to the Government of India	—
Loans	104216000
Cash Credits	205259000
Inland bills discounted and purchased	47957000
Foreign bills discounted and purchased	3080000
Bullion	—
Dead Stock	26822000
Liability of Constituents for liabilities per contra	—
Sundries	15995000
Balances with other Banks	1634000
	774983000
Cash	110551000
Rupees	885534000

The above balance sheet includes:—
Deposits in London £1303900.
Advances and Investments in London £1370100.
Cash and balances at other Banks in London £124700.
Percentage 14.26.
Bank Rate 3 p.c.

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 9.

Rozario Santa Fe per 63 lb cargoes—
Jan sellers 26/3
Barletta Russo per 63 lb cargoes Jan/Feb sellers 27
Wheat South Australian parcels—
Jan sellers 27/9
Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels—
Not quoted.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Jan. 9.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 2
C & F Calcutta—
Jan/Mar. per cwt 9
C & F Bombay—
Jan/Mar per cwt 9/0 1/2
C & F Karachi—
Jan/Mar per cwt 9/0 1/2

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 9.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)—
Spot 7

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 9.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton—
Jan/Feb sellers £11-0-0
Linseed La Plata c i f Hull ton—
Jan/Feb sellers £8-17-6
Linseed, Bombay London ton—
Jan/Feb sellers £11-15-0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 9.

March	6.49
May	6.64
July	6.81
October	7.07
December	7.19

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 9.

January	6.35
March	6.47
Middling Spot	6.35

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 9.

Market closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 9. Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	38,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

	To-day's opening	To-day's closing
January 1932	5.05	5.05
February 1932		5.03
March 1932	5.02	5.02
April 1932		5.01
May 1932	4.99	5.00
June 1932		5.00
July 1932	5.00	5.00
August 1932		5.02
September 1932		5.03
October 1932	5.03	5.04
November 1932		5.06
December 1932		5.09
January 1933		5.11
Middling Spot		5.39

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

January	6.77
March	6.89
May	7.06
July	7.23
October	7.46
November	7.49
December	7.49
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	7.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.19
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.31
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.43
Oomra Good	4.91
Oomra Fully Good	5.01
Oomra Fine	5.16
Bengal Good	4.66
Bengal Fully Good	4.76
Bengal Fine	4.86
Scinde Fully Good	4.76
Scinde Fine	4.86
Scinde Superfine	4.96

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 9.

Silver:—Market is quiet.
Spot 19-7/8
Forward 19-15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 9.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £6/0/11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 9.

Interest Day to Day Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 5-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-7/8 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-7/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 9.

T T London on Berlin	14.33-1/2
T T London on Amsterdam	8.48-1/2
T T London on Brussels	24.52
T T London on Madrid	40.31
T T London on Milan	67.00
T T London on Berne	17.46
T T London on Paris	86.81
T T London on Prague	115.00
T T London on New York (Closing rate)	3.49

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Jan. 9.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton—
No offers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull ton—
Jan/Feb sellers £13-0-0
Rapeseed Toria (Hull/Continent)
Jan/Feb sellers £12-7-6

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 8.

	season to date	this week	Corresponding season 1930-31	Corresponding week 1930	
Total in Sight (excluding linters)	10,462	354	10,429	98	bales
Forward to America mills, including Canada and other America, (excluding linters)	2,943	84	2,700	32	"
Exports from U. S. Ports	4,277	228	4,198	173	"
Of which to Japan	1,062	74	636	47	"
Of which to China	666	31	210	11	"
Of which to G. B.	621	24	792	35	"
Of which to Germany	832	44	1,133	62	"
Stock at New York	—	221	—	290	"
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	4,749	—	4,077	"
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns	—	2,206	—	1,751	"
World's Visible Supply	—	11,232	—	10,320	"
Of which American Cotton	—	9,412	—	8,179	"
Forward to world's Mills (excluding linters)	6,255	266	5,340	157	"
Receipts at U.S. Ports	3,642	317	4,061	124	"

N.B.—All figures are in thousands.

AMERICA & DEBT REVISION

"Temps" Attacks U. S. Policy

The Chicago "Sunday Tribune" writes:—

Seriously concerned over the anti-debt-cancellation amendment attached to the moratorium ratification bill which was passed by the House of Representatives the semi-official "Temps", continuing its criticism of America's attitude on debt revision or cancellation, emphatically stated that it was difficult to understand such obstinacy on an "obvious error."

The "Temps" insists that the attitude of the American people toward War debts has always been falsified. This was clearly shown during the discussions of accords for the regulation of debts, and since that time the general situation has been aggravated, adds the "Temps". The financial and economic crisis is felt everywhere. America is suffering as well as Europe.

"She cannot ignore that there is no prospective for her return to prosperity if Europe continues to flounder in distress and yet we see her hesitating to make the necessary effort to frankly clear the ground and realize the indispensable conditions for a new advance. It is difficult to understand such obstinacy on a very obvious error."

GERMANY TO BLAME.

The "Temps" points out that the thesis maintained in America and elsewhere tends to establish that reparations owed by Germany are at the origin of the world crisis. The "Temps" denies that this thesis is true and insists that the reparations play only a very small part in Germany's difficulties. It asserts that the profound cause of the economic debate is the fact that Germany has lived beyond her means and was encouraged in her lavish expenditures by the facility with which American, English and neutral funds were lent her.

But if the reparations are, despite figures to the contrary, the cause of the trouble, it is singular that so much opposition to the proportionate reduction of debts and reparations is being shown, declares the "Temps". If America remains against all revision of debts, what will be the situation next June when the Hoover moratorium expires, the paper asks.

"Instead of resorting to any expedients which such a situation might bring about, would it not be wiser to go directly toward a frank and clear solution which, sooner or later, must be come to?" concludes the "Temps."

HOSPITAL MAINTENANCE COMMITTEE.

Bombay Medical Union's Rejoinder.

Refusing to support the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee appointed by the Government, in collecting funds, the Bombay Medical Union Cites as reason, the inadequate retrenchment carried out by the Government in the expenditure on hospitals, and expresses its belief that a prudent management along more economic lines can result in as much saving as will render it unnecessary for the Committee to approach the public for funds. The Union sounds a note of warning that until and unless adequate retrenchment is effected, the number of beds brought to the former level, and a charge of heart manifested by the Government, any appeal for funds cannot evoke a response from the public.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 9.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
Jan/April sellers 13/9
Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
May/Aug buyers 14/10 1/2

LONDON RUBBER

London, Jan. 9.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot sellers 3 3/16 d.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 9.

Chartered Bank of India A and China £10 1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £102 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation £6
Funding Loan 4 per cent £86 1/8
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent £75 1/8
Indian Loan 5½ per cent £100
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £38
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £47
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £54
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £70
Consols 2½ per cent £55 1/4
War Loan 5 per cent £97 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £90 1/2

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 9.

London metals was closed.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 9.

Demand Bills 339.87

Nationalist Movement Demands Respect

PROF. COATMAN ON NEW SPIRIT IN INDIA

Professor John Coatman, of the London School of Economics, addressing a Liberal meeting at Birkenhead in mail week, discussed the events, political, economic and social, which had produced the existing state of affairs in India. He explained that Indian constitutional development has been proceeding continuously, if slowly, since 1833, when the Charter Act introduced the principle of equality of status of all British subjects in India. Later Acts of the British Parliament introduced the principles of representation and election of popular representatives into Indian politics.

These things, said Professor Coatman, represent not mechanical changes but vital principles whose action cannot be confined to particular or limited channels. The far-reaching developments brought about by the immense growth of communications in India, and between India and the outside world, were traced, and, above all, the importance of the spread of knowledge of the English language. All these things had altered every one of the conditions under which our rule in India had been founded, and had been carried on in the old paternal way until recently.

ECONOMIC UNITY.

What, then, is the new situation which has been produced? Here we come up against the greatest and most fundamental of the many contradictions which face those who study Indian politics. The strong centralising British rule, the economic unity of the country created by modern communications, the Western system of education, the Hindu's aptitude for political controversy and organisation on Western lines, and various other factors both natural and artificial, have given the Indian Nationalist movement strong bases which must be regarded as permanent and must be respected. But, on the other hand, there are the undeniable facts of racial linguistic, and cultural heterogeneity, of intercommunal dissensions, which cut at the very root of a united India, of primitive tribes, depressed classes, of a long and perilous land frontier which not even the most ardent Indian Nationalist claims that India herself can defend at present and a number of other conditions which make Indian Home Rule in the immediate future not only dangerous but almost certain to be calamitous.

"ORIENTAL SIBERIA"

For Anti-British Agitators ?

The London correspondent of the Chicago "Daily Tribune" writes:—

Leaders of anti-British agitation in India will in the future be faced by a new system of penalties, establishing a sort of Oriental Siberia whereunder they will not only be forced to work as farm labourers at concentration camps but will be cut off from communication of any sort with their followers.

"The Tribune" learns from reliable quarters in London that the new measure was sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India and is designed to scatter the leaders as far from the scene of their influence as possible. The propagators of no-rent campaign will be arrested wherever it appears they are attempting to capitalize the hard times in India or embarrass the continuation of the work of the Round Table Conference. But instead of languishing in prison, where they would still have the usual means of communication with the outside world, they will be shipped off to other parts.

Those arrested in Bengal will be sent to Agra, in the United Provinces; Bombay agitators will go to a northwest frontier province, and the passive resisters in the United Provinces to Burma. Under this scheme it is believed that it will be impossible for them to continue their agitation among economic strikers.

It is further understood that thousands of lesser prisoners will be concentrated at the vast tracts of land under Government control where they will be forced to work thus paying the costs of their imprisonment. The Government is reported to have sufficient land to accommodate 200,000 or 300,000 prisoners.

In order to anticipate trouble when the new scheme is enforced, regulations already have been drafted whereby the military forces of India can be increased by 10,000, "The Tribune" is informed. This enables the Government of India to retain regiments usually relieved at this time of year for emergencies.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1661.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY: MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1932

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

ORDINANCE REGIME IN FULL SWING

Arrests And Seizure Of Property

CONGRESS MEETING IN SURAT DISPERSED

KARACHI, Jany. 9.

Shrimati Kikiben, the second Mayor of Karachi, was arrested under Ordinance II, to-day. Picketing of foreign cloth shops was started by women vounteers this afternoon.—A.P.

Surat Meeting Dispersed.

SURAT, Jan. 9.

The police dispersed a meeting this evening with a mild lathi charge, and arrested Mr. Chotubhai Choksi and Mr. Bhikhubhai Patel. The meeting was already in progress when the police arrived there. They declared it unlawful and arrested the above-mentioned local leaders, who tried to address it. The police then ordered the audience to disperse. This was obeyed at first, but some people later tried to gather again. Thereupon they were charged by the police armed with lathis, headed by Deputy Superintendent Mistia. Two persons were slightly injured.

RELEASED ON UNDERTAKING

Vallabhdas Akkad and Rataalal Chandwala, local merchants, were released to-day on undertaking not to leave Surat City without the permission of the Collector, and report themselves to the police every week and not to take part in any anti-Government activities. Both of them were arrested on Wednesday last.

The local Youth League which has been declared an unlawful body, has been dissolved.—A.P.

KOPARGAON ARRESTS.

(From A Correspondent).

KOPARGAON, Jan. 10.

At Kopargaon in the District of Ahmednagar Messrs. Swami Sahajanand, Sjts. Nanasaheb Deochake, Vinayakrao Takatey and Ramrao Narayan Borde have been arrested and taken to Yeroda. Sjt. G. D. Fulari who broke Ordinance No. 2 by addressing yesterday's meeting is sentenced to 18 months' rigorous.

UMBARGAON ARRESTS.

(From A Correspondent).

UMBARGAON, Jan. 8.

Mr. N. D. Deodhekar and Mr. Bhalchandra K. Karulkar were arrested yesterday under the New Ordinance by Mr. Raje, A.S.P., Thana District.

The Umbargaon Taluka Congress Committee has been dissolved.

LAXMIDAS SHRIKANT ARRESTED

Hartal At Dohad

(From A Correspondent)

DOHAD, Jan. 9.

A hartal was observed yesterday due to the arrest of Sjt. Laxmidas Shrikant of Panch Mahals and other workers. In the evening a procession paraded through the streets and at night a meeting was held.

LABOUR ASSOCIATION OFFICE SEARCHED.

(From A Correspondent)

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 9.

The Labour Association Office was searched on the morning of 6th instant from 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. The Additional Superintendent of Police accompanied by a couple of sergeants an inspector and a sub-inspector of Police C.I.D. officers and about 40 constables, searched the office and took away a few files concerning the All-India Trade Union Congress and letters of Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose's handwriting. The adjoining rooms occupied by the staff of the Association were also searched.

MRS. LAKSHMIPATHI RELEASED.

Notices On 31 Persons Issued.

MADRAS, Jany. 9.

Mrs. Lakshmipathi whose arrest was reported earlier was let off by the Commissioner of Police.

Following a notification declaring the Madras Andhra Distt. Congress Committee, Madras District Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, and the City Congress Boycott Committee as unlawful associations, the Police Commissioner has issued notices to 31 persons concerned with these bodies.

It is understood that notifications declaring ten more Congress bodies in the Presidency as unlawful associations will be issued to-day.—A.P.

PROF. MALKANI ARRESTED.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Jany 9.

Prof. Malkani, Dictator of Sind, and six others have been arrested.—A.P.

MORE KARACHI ARRESTS.

KARACHI, Jan. 10.

Six arrests have been made, including Sjt. Shewak Motwani, a student of the D.J. Sind College, whose room in the College Hostel was searched and some papers removed, and Sjt. Kassumal M. Jhangiani, journalist.—A.P.

Tamluk Arrests.

TAMLUK, Jan. 9.

Ajaykumar Mukherji, a local leader of the civil disobedience movement and another have been arrested under the Ordinance.—A. P.

Muzaffarpur Arrests.

MUZAFFARPUR, Jan. 8.

Sjt. Saryu Prosad, President of the Town Congress Committee, Sjt. Rajendranath Roy Chowdhury, organiser of the Hindustani Seva Dal, and six others have been arrested under the new Ordinances.—A. P.

FARIDPUR LEADER ARRESTED.

FARIDPUR, Jan. 8.

Choudhury Moazzom Hosain, alias Lalmiah, Muslim Congress leader of Faridpur and Secretary of the Bengal Nationalist Muslim Party, has been arrested under Section 151 I.P.C.—A. P.

14 DELHI VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

NEW DELHI, Jany. 9.

The total arrests in Delhi today were six lady volunteers and 8 male volunteers. Three of the latter were arrested for announcing a 'hartal' for to-morrow in a tonga. The police took the tonga along with them to the police station.—A.P.

FOREIGN CLOTH IN NEW DELHI.

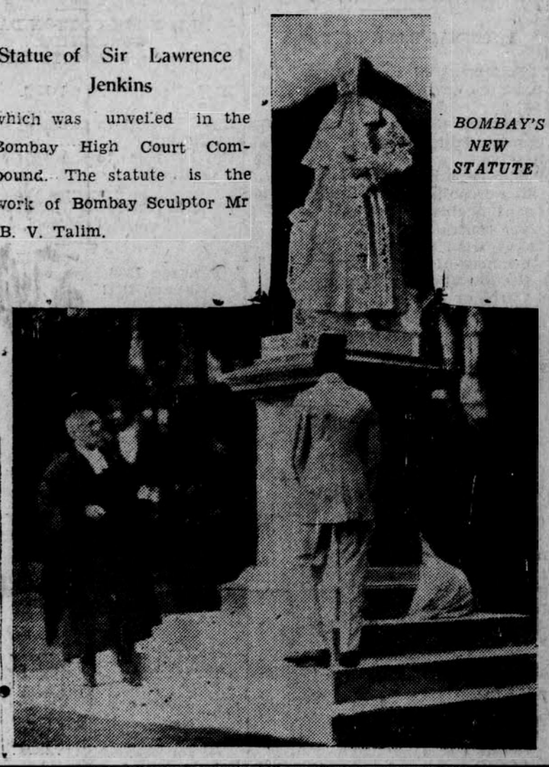
Threat Of Dire Consequences To Dealers.

NEW DELHI, Jany. 9.

Threee Red posters were seen posted in the shops of prominent dealers in foreign cloth in Chandni Chowk, threatening them that unless they gave up the sale of foreign cloth they would be responsible for dire consequences. Police have seized the posters.—A.P.

An address was given to Sir Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed by the President and Councillors of the Kurla City Municipality, on the occasion of his visit to Kurla for the prize distribution ceremony of the local A. V. School, on Thursday.

Statue of Sir Lawrence Jenkins which was unveiled in the Bombay High Court Compound. The statute is the work of Bombay Sculptor Mr B. V. Talim.



BOMBAY'S NEW STATUTE

NOTICE TO "LIBERTY" DIRECTOR

Asked Not Participate In Congress Activities

CALCUTA, Jan. 9.

The Editor and Printer of "Liberty" were bailed out in the sums of Rs. 2,000 each.

Notice under the Emergency Powers Ordinance has been served on Syt. Sarat Chandra Bose, Managing Director of the "Liberty," restraining him from participating in or in any way helping the Civil Disobedience and the Boycott movements.—A.P.

Calcutta Volunteers Jailed.

CALCUTTA, Jany. 9.

Six Congress volunteers have been sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of molesting shopkeepers in Burra Bazar, by the Additional Presidency Magistrate. Another has been sentenced to the same term for defying the Police Commissioner's order and holding a meeting in Halliday Park on January 7.

STUDENT ARRESTED.

Samar Pal, a student of the Vidyasagar College, has been arrested under the Bengal Ordinance following the search of the Boarding House. An upcountryman was arrested at Burra Bazar on the charge of distributing seditious Red leaflets.—A.P.

ARRESTS GALORE IN BENGAL & BIHAR.

CALCUTTA, Jany. 9.

Mofussil reports from Bengal and Bihar show that recent Ordinances have been promulgated by beat of drums, and numerous arrests of Congress workers have been made.—A.P.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT AGAINST PATHAN CONSTABLES.

CHITTAGONG, Jany. 9.

Of the three Pathan constables of the Dewanpur, Punitive Camp, arrested in connection with the assault of a woman of Noapara, one was discharged by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. The police have submitted charge sheets against the two others under Sections 306 and 354, I.P.C. Bail was rejected, and the trial of the two men has been fixed for January 23.—A.P.

Reference To High Court.

DACCA, Jan. 9.

Disagreeing with the jury's verdict of not guilty, the Sessions Judge has referred to the High Court the case in which three Bengalis are charged with abetment of murder. It is alleged that the accused distributed seditious leaflets entitled "Blood calls for blood", eulogising the acts of Dinesh Gupta, the murderer of Mr. Simpson.—A. P.

LUCKNOW MEETING DISPERSED.

17 Arrests Including Four Women Volunteers.

LUCKNOW, Jany. 9.

About 17 arrests, including those of four women volunteers, followed the Congress attempt this evening to hold a meeting in defiance of a ban. Armed police took possession of the Aminuddaula Park, the venue of the meeting, but the Congress held a meeting on the roadside. The police, armed with lathis, dispersed the crowd, and arrested 17 persons. No untoward incident is reported.—A.P.

LUCKNOW CONVICTIONS.

Annapurnadevi Jailed For One Month.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 9.

The first batch of Lucknow Congress leaders, C. B. Gupta, H. P. Saxena, Gopinath Srivastava, Mrs. Suniti Mitter, Srikrishna and Prabhoo have been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and fined Rs. 200 each, or, in default, to undergo one and a half months' more.

Annapurnadevi was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 200, in default, to undergo a week's imprisonment. Three others were sentenced to imprisonment for a week each.—A. P.

4,129 ARRESTS IN N. W. F. P.

PESHAWAR, Jan. 9.

Till January 5, 4129 persons have been arrested in the N.W.F. Province. This figure includes 2531 arrests in Peshawar, 964 in Kohat, 602 in Dera Ismail Khan and 93 in Hazara. The approximate number of persons released on tendering apology is 250.

The Swabi column visited Maini and was welcomed by a large deputation of loyalists. Normal revenue collections are being made in the village as a consequence.—A.P.

Rugby.—A party of 31 boys drawn from eighteen British Public schools left London on Friday for 64 days' tour of South Africa.—B.O.W.

NAGPUR ARRESTS.

Mr. Abhyankar, Three Ladies And Four Others.

NAGPUR, January 9.

The office-bearers and members of the C.P. Marathi War Council along with three prominent lady-workers were arrested here this evening, as members of an unlawful association. The arrests were quietly effected under the personal supervision of the City Superintendent of Police, Mr. Parameshwar Dayal. Those arrested are: Mr. Abhyankar, President of the War Council; Mr. Bhagwatdin; Seth Poonamchand Ranka; Mr. Dharmadhikary and Mr. Dongre, also three ladies namely: Mrs. Patwardhan, Mrs. Gadgil and Mrs. Vidyawati Powar.—A.P.

ORDINANCE APPLIED TO NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, Jany. 9.

(EARLIER).—A Gazette Extraordinary notifies that the Unlawful Association Ordinance has been applied to Nagpur, and the Central Provinces (Marathi) War Council has been declared unlawful.—A.P.

Boycotting Ordinance In C. P. Districts.

NAGPUR, Jan. 9.

The Boycotting Ordinance has been applied to the districts of Jubbulpore and Saugor, and the Maha Koshal Congress Committee at Jubbulpore has been declared unlawful..—A.P.

Erandol Municipal President Arrested

AGED MOTHER, SISTER & CHILDREN TURNED OUT OF HOUSE

(From A Correspondent)

ERANDOL, (E. Khandesh) Jan. 9.

On the 8th instant, in the evening, the Deputy Superintendent of Police arrived at Erandol and seized and locked up the house of Sjt. Shankar Motiram Kabre President of the Erandol Municipality. The widowed mother, an old sister and two small children along with the President were made to vacate the dwelling house.

The owner brought it to the notice of the Deputy Superintendent of Police that the Taluka Congress Committee here had no office as such, while the house seized was his residing place only.

Next morning it was searched for 4 hours, but nothing incriminating was found. It is under police control.

VILE-PARLE MUNICIPALITY.

VILE-PARLE, Jany. 10.

At a meeting of the Vile-Parle Municipal Corporation, held this morning, Mr. Ratilal Nanavati moved the adjournment of the House as a mark of protest against the measures adopted by the Government.

The President, intervening, disallowed the last portion of the motion and ruled it out of order. The Councillor thereupon moved for adjournment which was supported by Dr. Killawala and other councillors with the exception of the nominated members not voting and the motion was passed by a majority.

RECORD TRANS INDIA NONSTOP FLIGHT.

Karachi To Calcutta In 10¾ Hours.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

A record non-stop trans-India flight from Karachi to Calcutta in ten and three-quarter hours has been made by the French airmen Codos and Robeida, who arrived here at 4.35 p.m., standard time, having left Karachi at 5.42 in the morning. With an excellent following wind they exceeded the average cruising speed of 110 miles an hour usually maintained by their Farmansequi 650 horsepower plane. They intend leaving for Burma early on Sunday morning.—A.P.

Mob Kills Civil Guards

INDIGNATION THROUGHOUT SPAIN

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Madrid.—22 persons have been arrested in connection with the assassination of the four civil guards by a mob at Castilblanco, which has aroused a storm of indignation throughout Spain.

A general strike at San Sebastian has been declared by the Workers Federation. Soldiers are guarding the public buildings and banks. There are no newspapers and trams have stopped. The Governor has issued a proclamation declaring that, public order will be maintained and that the distribution of supplies is assured.—Reuter.

French Airmen's Progress.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

The French airmen Cudos and Robeida took off for Bangkok at 6.55 this morning.—A.P.

ARMED DACOITY.

Inmates Severely Beaten

(From A Correspondent)

NADISAR, Jan. 9.

A gang of 25 robbers entered the premises of four important persons of Nadisar at dead of night 12 o'clock on the 4th instant and removed goods worth about Rs. 1,250 in cash and ornaments. One Mr. Manilal was severely beaten for not showing the goods. Besides this in Vaktapura, robbers have stolen one oxen and a buffalo worth about Rs. 150. The police are making investigations. No arrests have been made up to this time.

RUTLAM ASSOCIATIONS AMALGAMATED.

State People's Conference And Rashtriya Sangh.

(From Our Correspondent.)

RATLAM Jan. 8.

There was a huge mass meeting of the citizens of Rutlam tonight held under the chairmanship of Mr. Gayananand Bhikshu on the occasion of amalgamation of two local associations i.e. Rashtrya Sangh and Rutlam State People's Conference. Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj while on his last visit to Rutlam 3 months before tried his utmost to unite these bodies but failed, as there was a great difference of opinion among both the presidents.

Dr. Dave the president of the Rutlam State People's Conference in view the present political situation, thought it advisable to amalgamate his association with the Rashtriya Sangh under Mrs. Durga Devi Nigani as president. The amalgamation was declared to-night when nearly 2,000 citizens of Rutlam were present.

There were short speeches from the president, Mrs. Durga Devi Nigam, Mr. Danta of Ujjain and Mr. Bhagat.

All of them spoke on the importance of Khaddar, and Hindu Muslim unity without which nothing can be achieved.

Rashtrya Vidyalaya Occupied.

CAWNPORE, Jan. 9.

The Rashtriya Vidyalaya, run by Guru Raghubirdayal, was searched by the police to-night and possession taken over under the U.P. Emergency Ordinance.—A. P.

CABLE ITEMS.

Washington.—The democratic Tariff Bill has been passed by the House of Representatives by 214 votes to 182.—Reuter.

Vancouver.—A New Canadian-Newzealand Trade Treaty has been concluded subject to ratification by the Parliaments of both Dominions, according to a cable from Honolulu where negotiations were conducted.—Reuter's Special.

Rome.—The Italian delegation to the Lausanne Reparations Conference will be headed by the Finance Minister Doctor Mosconi, and will include Professor Beneduce, President of the Special Advisory Committee of the Bank of International Settlements and Dr. Pirelli Italian Minister at Berne.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN AND AGGRESSION IN MANCHURIA

No Note To Japan

ONLY ASSURANCE FROM JAPANESE CONSULATE DEMANDED

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The Foreign Office has made a statement in view of the statements of the Japanese delegate at Geneva, on 13th October and the Japanese Premier on 28th December, declaring Japan's adherence to the policy of open-door in Manchuria, the "British Government does not consider it necessary to address any formal note to Japan on the lines of the American Government's note, but the Japanese Ambassador in London has been requested to obtain confirmation of their assurances from his Government."

The Government has proposed that the Lausanne Reparations Conference should meet on 25th January. Hither no replies have been received.—Reuter.

"OBSERVER'S" OBSERVATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The Indian Government's devotion for reform should be proved by the same clear-cut action as it has applied to the defence of security, says the "Observer" in an editorial. Nothing will be a super pledge in this respect than hastening provincial autonomy. The "Observer" adds that wreckers have not been allowed to batch the authorities in two minds. The Viceroy has struck at them with courage and decision to the great benefit of public moral.—Reuter.

BORSAD DHARMASHALA RAIDED & SEALED

Bochasan Camp & Vallabh Vidyalaya Raided

(From A Correspondent.)

BORSAD, January 10.

Yesterday the police raided the Dharamshala, once occupied by the members of the Satyagraha Camp. The trustees of the Dharamshala had asked the Camp to vacate the building and had taken over its charge. The police, however, raided the building, turned out the few travellers who were there, and put their seals on the building. They next turned to the adjoining house where Mr. Suryakant Desai, with a few lady Satyagrahis, was residing. They asked the ladies to come out and arrested Suryakant Desai, the eldest son of Darbar Shri Gopaldas.

Mr. Survakant's arrest was followed by the arrest of Mr. Govindbhai Ashabhai.

BOCHASAN CAMP AND SCHOOL RAIDED.

The Satyagraha Camp at Bochasan was also raided and sealed.

The adjoining school was also raided. This Vallabh Vidyalaya was founded by Mahatma Gandhi and opened some months' back by Sjt. Morarji Desai. It has been an educational institution chiefly designed for the education of the Baraiya community. The workers of the school protested against the police raid, because the name of the Vidyalaya was not in the list of unlawful institutions as declared by the Government. In spite of protests, the police insisted upon the raid and the inmates were compelled to vacate. A posse of police was then placed in the school buildings.

BORDI'S GANDHI ASHRAM CONFISCATED.

(From A Correspondent.)

BORDI, January 9.

Gandhi Ashram (Bordi) which was opened by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has been confiscated by the D. S. P.

The Bordi Gholwad Congress Committee office which [illegible] the residence of Mr. Madhavji Rant has also been confiscated and sealed.

A huge procession was [illegible] at about 9 a.m. It [illegible] at Lalaji Square.

The Gandhi Ashram and Madhaorao residence are [illegible] by the police party.

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